

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of W. H. Frank and others, of Defiance, Ohio, against a tariff on certain necessities of life—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of David Lichty, of Pandora, Ohio, for removal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Petition of J. T. Edwards & Son, of Flovilla, Ga., favoring reduction of duty on raw and refined sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of Maine Woolen Manufacturers' Association, by Robert Dobson, president, in favor of changing tariff on woolens—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Western Newspaper Union, against the Government printing return addresses on envelopes—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chicago Allied Printing Trades Council, of Chicago, Ill., against denying second-class rates on publications in towns where printed—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of American Varnish Company, of Chicago, Ill., for placing China nut oil on free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of New York Silk Conditioning Works, of New York, relative to duty on unscoured wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of Fred A. Sluzer, of Paxton; Arthur Buren, of Lincoln; and D. E. Travis, of Saybrook, all in the State of Illinois, against proposed duty on essential oils—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of La Salle (Ill.) Commercial Association, against proposed increase of duty on gloves and hosiery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Charles Prouty, of Spencer, Mass., for repeal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Henry P. Walker, against placing coal on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Garden Prairie, Ill., favoring removal of casein and lactarene from free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Forest City Furniture Company, of Rockford, Ill., against increase of duty on cast and polished plate glass—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois: Petition of Springfield (Ill.) Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, for creation of a national park for American elks—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Bode, Lee, Taylor & Co., of Springfield, Ill., favoring reduction of duty on raw and refined sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Buffalo, Ill., against a duty on tea and coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIGGS: Petition of citizens of Second Congressional District of Georgia, against a duty on tea and coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of the Asiatic Exclusion League, of San Francisco, Cal., favoring an effective exclusion law against all Asiatics, excepting merchants, students, and travelers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of San Francisco, Cal., against duty on tea and coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Farmingdale Grange, No. 157, of Farmingdale, N. J., for removal of the duty on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUFF: Papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah E. Williams, Samuel D. Aultman, Josiah E. Lyon, and Aroline Jack, invalid daughter of David H. Jack, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Grace Olise Jones, Frederick Ulery, and George W. Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill to correct the military record of Henry L. Keaggy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELIHER: Petition of legislature of Massachusetts, against imposition of a federal inheritance tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of legislature of Massachusetts, relative to rolls of Revolutionary regiments and pensions—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petition of citizens of Dakota, Ill., for a duty on casein and lactarene—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of employers and members of the International Photo Engravers' Union of North America, for a duty on post cards—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of tanners, glove manufacturers, and citizens of California, asking for removal of duty on hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of citizens of Fresno, Clovis, and other cities of the Sixth Congressional District of California, opposing any tax on tea or coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of grain producers of the Pacific coast, asking for removal of import duty on jute, grain bags, and burlap cloth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of board of directors of State Agricultural Society, of California, opposing any modification of present tariff on wool, hides, or other items affecting the live-stock industry—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACON: Petition of citizens of Greene County, Ark., against passage of the Payne tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN of Missouri: Petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Missouri, against a tariff on tea and coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Joplin Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, favoring a duty on post cards—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of 46 members of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Business Men's Association, against proposed duty on gloves and hosiery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. E. Thompson and 10 other citizens of Murrayville, Ill., favoring reduction of duty on raw and refined sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHEFFIELD: Petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newport, R. I., against shipment of liquor into prohibition territory—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Rhode Island State Federation of Woman's Clubs, against increase of duty on gloves and hosiery—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of 55 residents of Montgomery County, Pa., for the removal of casein and lactarene from the free list and imposing a duty of 2½ cents per pound on unground casein or lactarene and 2½ cents per pound on ground casein or lactarene—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of Norristown (Pa.) Union, No. 446, Cigar Makers' Union of the United States of America, against free trade to any extent in cigars made in or from tobacco grown in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of 9 residents of Morrisville, Bucks County, Pa., and vicinity, for a reduction in the duty on raw and refined sugars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YOUNG of Michigan: Petition of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Marquette, Mich., against free iron ore—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Manistique, Mich., against a tariff on tea and coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of common councils of Marquette and Norway, Mich., and citizens of fifth ward of Ishpeming, Mich., against free iron ore—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Manistique, Mich., against a tariff on tea and coffee—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, April 23, 1909.

Prayer by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of the city of Washington. The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

FLATHEAD INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, certain information relative to the reservation of all land within the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, valuable chiefly for power or reservoir sites, etc. (S. Doc. No. 19), which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Lewis D. Crenshaw, administrator de bonis non of Lewis D. Crenshaw, deceased, v. United States (S. Doc. No. 20), which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. J. Res. 38. Joint resolution repealing joint resolution to provide for the distribution by Members of the Sixtieth Congress of documents, reports, and other publications, approved March 2, 1909; and

H. J. Res. 45. Joint resolution making appropriations for the payment of certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-first Congress.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of Watertown, N. Y., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on print paper and wood pulp, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of A. H. Weymouth, of East Millimockee, Me., praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. OLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of New Castle, Pa., remonstrating against the retention of the proposed drawback feature in the so-called "Payne tariff bill" relative to tin plates, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 7, American Federation of Labor, of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for a reduction of the duty on print paper and wood pulp, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Bradford, Pa., praying for the retention of the proposed duty on imported knives or erasers, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Illinois, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the following and hereto attached is a true copy of senate joint resolution No. 16, of the forty-sixth general assembly of the State of Illinois, filed April 21, 1909, the original of which is now on file and a matter of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I hereto set my hand and cause to be affixed the great seal of state.

Done at the city of Springfield this 21st day of April, A. D. 1909.

[SEAL]

JAMES A. ROSE,
Secretary of State.

Senate joint resolution 16.

Whereas the several States are now taxing inheritances, with marked success and need all the revenue that can properly be drawn from this source; and

Whereas double taxation of inheritances would be unwise, and as the Federal Government can readily raise additional revenue, when required, from other sources: Therefore be it

Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein), That it is the sense of the general assembly of the State of Illinois that the taxation of inheritances should be reserved to the several States as a source of revenue for their exclusive use and benefit; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state send a certified copy of these resolutions to the Members of the Congress of the United States from Illinois.

Adopted by the senate March 11, 1909.

Concurred in by the house April 15, 1909.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. OWEN. I present resolutions adopted by the Commercial Club of Tulsa, Okla., relative to the improvement of inland waterways. I ask that the resolutions be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate, and that they be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

THE IMPROVEMENT OF INLAND WATERWAYS.

Resolutions adopted by the Tulsa Commercial Club, Tulsa, Okla.

Whereas the railroads of the Mississippi Valley, even under normal conditions, are unable to handle the products of this wide region without delay and congestion; and

Whereas the immediate future gives promise of even greater prosperity for the United States than has ever been known in the past; and

Whereas the completion of the Panama Canal will result in a vastly increased tonnage for the already overloaded railway lines that parallel the Mississippi River and its tributaries, particularly the Arkansas; and

Whereas the immediate improvement of our inland waterways is absolutely necessary to enable them to handle their part of the increased tonnage of this vast region: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Commercial Club of Tulsa, Okla., That we ask the President-elect to bring to the attention of Congress, in his call for a special session, the imperative need of a comprehensive inland waterways improvement plan which shall be adequate and permanent; and that we ask him to urge an appropriation of not less than \$50,000,000 for carrying it into effect; and be it further

Resolved, That we ask each of our Senators and Members of Congress from Oklahoma to cooperate in this restoration of our waterways, and to do everything in his power to further the long-neglected work of making our great river, the Arkansas, again navigable, from its ancient head of navigation at the mouth of Little River, thence down across southern Kansas, through Oklahoma and Arkansas to the Mississippi and the Gulf, that the products of Oklahoma's farms, mines, and factories may be given additional outlet every way in keeping with their growing importance in the commerce of the Nation.

Adopted in regular session this February 19, 1909.

M. H. MOSIER, President.

Attest:

ERWIN CORRY, Secretary.

Mr. OWEN. I present resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Commercial Club of Muskogee, Okla., which I ask may be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolutions.

Whereas the National Waterways Commission has announced its intention of making a personal inspection directly after the adjournment of the present Congress of various water courses of the United States with a view to recommending to the next Congress a policy looking to the improvement, for the purposes of navigation, of such streams so inspected as appear to said commission to warrant the expense of improvement; and

Whereas the Arkansas River is a navigable stream, as has been demonstrated by years of practical and profitable navigation of its waters and by the reports of the Government's engineers; and

Whereas navigation of the Arkansas River has fallen into disuse through neglect of the ordinary means of providing for and protecting it; and

Whereas by proper effort the Arkansas River may be made an asset of incalculable benefit to the State of Oklahoma and may be made the agency for solving in a large measure the question of traffic rates and freight transportation, one of the most vexatious questions now confronting the people of this Commonwealth, and may be made to promote immeasurably the common welfare of the people of Oklahoma; and

Whereas the Muskogee Packet Company is the owner of the City of Muskogee, a boat of 150 tons' capacity, which is available to the Commercial Club for the use hereinafter proposed, which boat is now moored near Muskogee on the Arkansas River; and

Whereas it is believed that much good in the interest of Arkansas River improvement may be accomplished by prevailing on the National Waterways Commission to inspect said river, so that it may be included in the general scheme to be reported to the next session of Congress: Be it hereby

Resolved by the board of directors for and on behalf of the Commercial Club of Muskogee, That it is earnestly desired that the National Waterways Commission inspect the Arkansas River from its mouth to the confluence of said river with the Verdigris and Grand rivers; and be it further

Resolved, That the Commercial Club offer to said commission the City of Muskogee to convey them from the mouth of the Arkansas River to its confluence with the Verdigris and Grand rivers and back to the mouth of the Arkansas River without cost to said commission; and be it further

Resolved, That the Oklahoma delegation in Congress be, and they hereby are, earnestly requested, for and on behalf of this club, to make said tender to the National Waterways Commission, and to request of said commission that they inspect the Arkansas River as proposed, and that they do all in their power which they may properly do to secure from said commission the acceptance of this invitation; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to each Senator and Congressman from Oklahoma.

D. N. FINK, President.

Attest:

R. D. SANGSTER, Secretary.

MUSKOGEE, OKLA., April 9, 1909.

Mr. JONES presented petitions of sundry citizens of Spokane, Wash., and of Owasso, Okla., praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Igloo, No. 1, Pioneers of Alaska, of Nome, Alaska, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict the locations of mineral ground in that Territory to individual locators, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LODGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Boston, Gloucester, Holyoke, South Hadley Falls, Chicopee Falls, South Essex, Springfield, Roxbury, and Willimansett, all in the State of Massachusetts, and of Bristol, in the State of Connecticut, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PILES presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the repeal of the duty on works of art, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a line of steamships between the Isthmus of Panama and the Pacific coast ports of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Winsted, Northfield, and Waterville, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the retention of the proposed duty on imported knives or erasers, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association of Hartford, Conn., remonstrating against the importation of tobacco free of duty from the Philippine Islands, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New Haven, Thompson, and Norwich, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ROOT presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 167, American Federation of Labor, of Schenectady, N. Y., praying for a reduction of the duty on print paper and wood pulp, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the State Council of the International Reform Bureau of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called "Burkett-Foelker antigambling race bill," which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens, of the board of supervisors of Washington County, and of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers of Watertown, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on print paper and wood pulp, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York, praying for a protective duty on imported post cards, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry members of the legislature of New York of Albany, N. Y., remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on gypsum, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of John G. Bahret, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and a petition of Chapel Corners Grange, No. 872, Patrons of Husbandry, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post" bill, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SIMMONS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Moyock, Kenly, Bushy Fork, Bath, George, Red Springs, Rural Hall, Dillard, Lillington, Pine Hall, and Conover, all in the State of North Carolina, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. PILES presented a petition of Igloo No. 1, Pioneers of Alaska, of Nome, Alaska, praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict the locations of mineral ground in that Territory to individual locators, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills and a joint resolution were read the first time and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. FRYE:

A bill (S. 1964) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge E. Wardwell; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON:

A bill (S. 1965) to provide for the erection of a monument to mark the location of the De Vries Dutch settlement near Lewes, Del.; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. OLIVER:

A bill (S. 1966) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. OWEN:

A bill (S. 1967) to provide against the reversal of judgments in civil and criminal cases upon technicalities immaterial to the ends of substantial justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill (S. 1968) to promote the efficiency of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service; to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

A bill (S. 1969) granting a pension to M. L. Williams; to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 1970) for the relief of Sabini Jones;

A bill (S. 1971) for the relief of Manuel Madril;

A bill (S. 1972) for the relief of Mrs. Candelaria L. de Lepoint, administratrix of the estate of Don Blas Lucero, deceased;

A bill (S. 1973) for the relief of Pablo Ciriaco Baca;

A bill (S. 1974) for the relief of the estate of Matias Baca, deceased, and his son, Juan Rey Baca, of Belen, N. Mex.;

A bill (S. 1975) for the relief of Joseph B. Tucker;

A bill (S. 1976) for the relief of the estate of Guadalupe Lujan de Fuentes, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1977) for the relief of the estate of Fritz Eggert, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 1978) providing for the enrollment of certain persons as members of the Osage tribe of Indians;

A bill (S. 1979) to authorize the Delaware tribe of Indians residing in Oklahoma to bring suit in the Court of Claims against the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 1980) to amend section 1 of an act approved January 30, 1897, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes;"

A bill (S. 1981) to amend section 1 of an act approved January 30, 1897, entitled "An act to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes" (with the accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1982) to authorize the Kaw tribe of Indians residing in the State of Oklahoma to bring suit in the Court of Claims, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WARREN:

A bill (S. 1983) to grant certain lands to the city of Cheyenne, Wyo.; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. DICK:

A bill (S. 1984) to regulate the retirement of certain veterans of the civil war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIXON:

A bill (S. 1985) for the relief of Henry Kirn (with the accompanying papers); to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. OWEN:

A joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) empowering the Court of Claims to ascertain the amount of the "civilization fund" paid by the Osages and applied to the benefit of other Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TARIFF BILL.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM submitted five amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. ROOT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. McCUMBER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

TARIFF STATISTICS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Senate resolution 36.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, directed to cause to be compiled for the information and use of the Senate a comparative table of tariff duties levied in the United States, Germany, and France on pottery, glass bottles, plate glass, iron ore, pig iron, steel rails, structural iron, cutlery, machinery, tin plate, watch movements, raw and refined sugar, wheat, corn, flour, meats, lard, wool, woolen yarn, woolen cloth, knitted articles of wool, cotton yarn, cotton thread, cotton cloth, knitted articles of cotton, ready-made clothing, corsets, plush, hosiery, print paper, writing paper, hides, leather, leather gloves, shoes, paints and colors, and where more than one rate of duty is provided for different kinds or grades of the same article the highest and lowest rates be given. That the rates may be made strictly comparable, they shall be reduced, in so far as possible, to an ad valorem basis.

STENOGRAPHER FOR CENSUS COMMITTEE.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Senate resolution 37.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Census be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of \$1,200 per annum until otherwise provided for by law.

THE TARIFF.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is concluded.
Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that House bill 1438 be laid before the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1438) to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed on page 69, Schedule D—Wood and manufactures of.

Mr. BRISTOW. Mr. President, I was very much interested yesterday in regard to the duty on glass, especially in the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT]. I should be glad to know what process resulted in the reduction of the price of glass pitchers from \$4 to 12½ cents.

Mr. SCOTT. If the Senator is addressing his remarks to me, I can not hear him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will please be in order.

Mr. BRISTOW. I was very much interested in the remarks of the Senator from West Virginia yesterday in regard to the reduction in the price of glassware. He stated that the price of a glass pitcher had been reduced from \$4 to \$1.25 a dozen.

Mr. SCOTT. That is the manufacturer's price. You can buy a good pitcher for \$1.25 a dozen at the factory.

Mr. BRISTOW. This result was attained, I understood the Senator to say, because a duty of 60 per cent had been imposed. I should like to know what were the various processes of the reduction in price. How did the duty apply in the manufacture? How was it that the protection resulted in the reduction?

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I do not believe that I understand the Senator fully. If I should go into a discussion of the glass question in its manifold forms and shapes and varieties there would be a good many technicalities that I am sure the Senator, without being familiar with the manufacture of that article, would not understand.

I base the reduction principally upon the difference in the wages paid in Europe and the hours glass blowers are required to work in foreign countries as compared with the wages a man receives and the hours he is compelled to work in this country. The result in the glass business was brought about the same as it was brought about by the protection that was put on tin. When a glass pitcher cost \$4 it was an imported pitcher, because there were scarcely none made in this country. We could not make them because of the lack of protection, on account of the wages paid here.

Mr. BRISTOW. I probably misunderstood what the Senator said yesterday. My understanding was that the cost of a glass pitcher in the United States had been reduced from \$4 to \$1.25 a dozen. I did not understand that all the pitchers were imported and that none were made in the United States.

Mr. SCOTT. There were scarcely any made here. They were nearly all imported and they cost anywhere from \$3.50 to \$4.

As I stated before, if the Senator goes to a manufacturer making pitchers he can buy a dozen of them, if he is a dealer, at \$1.25 per dozen.

Mr. BRISTOW. Is that the same kind of a pitcher that was formerly imported.

Mr. SCOTT. I do not know that it would be at all enlightening to go into the quality. Some factories make a better quality of glass than others. I am speaking in a general way.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I have a pending amendment proposing to place all of the articles from paragraph 196 to paragraph 204 upon the free list. I wish to discuss the subject at some time when we reach those paragraphs for final determination. In order that I may not ask specifically that each paragraph be passed over, I will ask that they be passed over as they are read.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest to the Senator from North Dakota that, with the understanding we have, it is not necessary to have them passed over. He can go back and make a motion at any time without having them passed over. I ask that the paragraphs may be read before any action is taken.

Mr. McCUMBER. I simply ask that they be passed over; that is all.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

196. Timber, hewn, sided, or squared otherwise than by sawing (not less than 8 inches square) and round timber used for spars or in building wharves, one-half of 1 cent per cubic foot.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota asks that this paragraph be passed over. Yesterday the Senate determined that there could be a return to any paragraph without a Senator having asked that it be passed over. Does the Senator, with that understanding, still ask that it be marked as passed over?

Mr. McCUMBER. I will not ask that paragraph 196 be passed over, but I ask that paragraphs 197 to 205, inclusive, be marked "passed over" as they are read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator does not ask that paragraph 196 be passed over?

Mr. McCUMBER. I do not ask that it be passed over.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that paragraph 196 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Minnesota.

The next amendment was, in Schedule D, on page 69, line 9, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

197. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, 50 cents per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this section, \$1 per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, \$1 per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, \$1.50 per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing, and grooving.

Mr. SIMMONS. I ask that this paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER] has already asked that it be passed over. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 69, after line 19, to strike out:

198. Woods: Cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, bamboo, rattan, India malacca joints, and other woods not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes; all of the foregoing, 5 per cent ad valorem; briar root or briar wood, ivy or laurel root, and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 70, line 15, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

199. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, 15 per cent ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. ALDRICH. My attention was diverted when paragraph 198 was read. The action suggested by the committee is to put those articles on the free list. I suppose that agrees with what the Senator from North Dakota has in view.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have no objection to that.

Mr. LODGE. Those woods have always been on the free list.

Mr. ALDRICH. They are not produced in this country.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota does not ask that paragraph 198 be passed over. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee striking out that paragraph.

The amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 200 was read, as follows:

200. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light, and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from North Dakota.

The Secretary read paragraph 201, as follows:

201. Clapboards, \$1 per thousand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

Mr. SIMMONS. My attention was diverted, but my colleague calls my attention to the fact that the Senator from North Dakota withdrew his objection to passing over the lumber schedule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He withdrew his objection to striking out paragraph 198, and that paragraph was stricken out. He has not withdrawn his request to have the other paragraphs passed over.

Mr. SIMMONS. I do not have in mind the number of the paragraph, but I desire to ask that the whole matter covering the lumber schedule shall go over.

Mr. LODGE. I do not think the Senator can want to have paragraph 198 passed over. It simply restores to the free list certain hard woods which are not grown in this country at all and have always been on the free list.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have no objection to that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is what was done.

The next paragraph was read, as follows:

202. Hubs for wheels, posts, heading bolts, stove bolts, last blocks, wagon blocks, oarblocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, roughhewn, sawed or bored, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

Mr. RAYNER. I should like to ask if, where a Senate committee amendment is agreed to, we can recur to it?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that that is the rule the Senate made yesterday, and that it can be returned to at any time.

Mr. RAYNER. Even where the Senate committee amendment has been agreed to?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.

Paragraph 203 was read, as follows:

203. Laths, 20 cents per 1,000 pieces.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

Paragraph 204 was read, as follows:

204. Pickets, palings, and staves of wood, of all kinds, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

Paragraph 205 was read, as follows:

205. Shingles, 30 cents per thousand.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 6, before the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

206. Casks, barrels, and hogsheds (empty), sugar-box shoofs, and packing boxes (empty), and packing-box shoofs, of wood, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

Mr. LODGE. I understood the request of the Senator from North Dakota to be to pass over the paragraphs to paragraph 205.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. McCUMBER. That is correct, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. But the Chair understood the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SIMMONS] to request that all these paragraphs be passed over. The Chair would be glad to be advised if that is correct.

Mr. SIMMONS. With the explanation of the Senator from Massachusetts, I withdrew that objection, so far as it applies to hard woods and these various manufactured products.

Mr. LODGE. My statement referred only to paragraph 198. We have now reached paragraph 206. I was not aware that there was any objection to that.

Mr. SIMMONS. I have none.

Mr. ALDRICH. There is no objection to that paragraph.

Mr. SIMMONS. My objection goes to paragraph 197.

The Secretary read paragraph 207, as follows:

207. Boxes, barrels, or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomelos, 30 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops, and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shoofs, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture; but proof of the identity of such shoofs shall be made under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Let that paragraph go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida asks that paragraph 207 be passed over. It will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 71, line 20, after the word "reeds," to strike out "and reeds from rattan," so as to make the paragraph read:

208. Chair cane wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, 10 per cent ad valorem; osier or willow, including chip of and split willow, prepared for basket makers' use, 25 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow and willow furniture, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. CLAY. Do I understand that those items are on the free list?

Mr. ALDRICH. They are on the free list now, and this proposition is to restore them to the free list.

Mr. CLAY. The bill as it passed the House took them from the free list and the bill as reported from the Senate committee restores them to the free list.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. CLAY. I am in favor of the Senate committee amendment.

Mr. OVERMAN. I desire to inquire of the chairman of the committee why it is proposed to strike out "and reeds from rattan."

Mr. ALDRICH. They go on the free list.

Mr. LODGE. They go back to the free list.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that paragraph 208 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 11, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

211. House or cabinet furniture wholly or in chief value of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood or bark, or of which wood or bark is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of section 213 in Schedule E—Sugar, molasses, and manufactures of.

Mr. PILES. I ask that paragraph 213 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The Secretary read paragraph 214, as follows:

214. Maple sugar and maple sirup, 4 cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, 1½ cents per pound; sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask that that paragraph may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Mississippi.

The next amendment was, in Schedule E, on page 73, line 20, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

215. Saccharine, 75 cents per pound.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to have paragraph 215 passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 73, line 22, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and on page 74, line 6, after the word "merchandise," to strike out "biscuits, wafers, and similar articles if filled with or coated with chocolate or sugar, 50 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

216. Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for in this section, valued at 15 cents per pound or less, and on sugars after being refined, when tintured, colored, or in any way adulterated, 4 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 15 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem. The weight and the value of the immediate coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight and the value of the merchandise.

Mr. McLAURIN. I should like to have paragraph 216 passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, in Schedule F, on page 74, line 16, after the word "this," to strike out "act" and insert "section;" and in line 17, after the word "pound," to strike out "Provided, That on filler tobacco, produced in or imported from countries that prohibit the importation of tobacco from this country, the duty on such tobacco shall be, if unstemmed, 75 cents per pound; if stemmed, \$1 per pound," so as to make the paragraph read:

217. Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, \$1.85 cents per pound; if stemmed, \$2.50 per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this section, if unstemmed, 35 cents per pound; if stemmed, 50 cents per pound.

Mr. PAYNTER. I ask that paragraph 217 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kentucky asks that the paragraph be passed over. It will be passed over.

The reading was continued to paragraph 218.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let the tobacco schedule go over.

Mr. HALE. Let it all be read.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Very well.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 22, after the word "this," to strike out "act" and insert "section," so as to read:

218. The term wrapper tobacco, as used in this section, means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale, box, or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and that at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box, or package.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 75, line 13, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

219. All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section, and scrap tobacco, 55 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. Paragraph 220 was read, as follows:

220. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 55 cents per pound.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. Paragraph 221 was read, as follows:

221. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The reading of the bill was continued.

The next amendment was, in Schedule G, "Agricultural products and provisions," on page 76, after line 1, to strike out the subhead "Animals, live."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 17, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and in line 18, before the words "per cent," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

226. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. McLAURIN. I should like to have paragraph 226 go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Mississippi.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 18, to strike out the subhead "Breadstuffs and farinaceous substances."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 20, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty," so as to make the paragraph read:

227. Barley, 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds.

Mr. McLAURIN. I should like to have that paragraph go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will go over.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 22, before the word "cents," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

228. Barley malt, 45 cents per bushel of 34 pounds.

Mr. McLAURIN. I should like to have that paragraph go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was continued.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 3, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty," so as to make the paragraph read:

231. Corn or maize, 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The reading was continued as follows:

232. Corn meal, 40 cents per 100 pounds.

233. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, 1½ cents per pound.

Mr. BURROWS. I ask that paragraph 233 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Michigan.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 8, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifteen" and insert "twenty," so as to make the paragraph read:

234. Oats, 20 cents per bushel.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask that paragraph 234 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

Paragraph 235 was read, as follows:

235. Oatmeal and rolled oats, 1 cent per pound; oat hulls, 10 cents per hundred pounds.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 15, after the word "sieve," to strike out "to be" and insert "of a kind," so as to make the paragraph read:

236. Rice, cleaned, 2 cents per pound; uncleaned rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, 1½ cents per pound; rice flour and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a No. 12 wire sieve of a kind prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Mississippi to paragraph 236, which seeks to have omitted from his vision this morning the paragraph fixing the rates on rice.

Mr. McLAURIN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Rhode Island intends to be humorous, I want to say to him that there is nothing that requires me to interpose now, because we can return to that paragraph at any time. It was the adoption of amendments raising the tariff on articles to which I objected. We can go back at any time to this matter of rice without any trouble, but I did not want the amendments that were offered by the committee to be adopted without a protest. So there is nothing at which the Senator can allow his risibles to rise.

Mr. ALDRICH. There are no rates in any of the paragraphs to which the Senator has objected as high as the rates on rice, and I thought that that paragraph might have escaped his attention.

Mr. McLAURIN. But there is no proposition to amend anything that comes from the House, in paragraph 236.

Mr. McCUMBER. I should like to say to the Senator that we can make a proposition, if he wants, and put rice on the same line with other agricultural products.

Mr. McLAURIN. That is very humorous, but it is not as ridiculous as a great many of the tariff schedules in this bill. I propose to exercise my right as a Senator and to ask that these paragraphs be passed over, and to object to any amendment which I think improperly raises the tariff rates in the bill as it came from the House. If there is anything ridiculous, it is in the bill and not in my objection to increasing the tariff rates.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that paragraph 236 be passed over.

Mr. McLAURIN. I am glad of that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 236 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 19, before the word "cents," to strike out "10" and insert "20," so as to make the paragraph read:

237. Rye, 20 cents per bushel; rye flour, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask that paragraph 237 be passed over. Probably that will be gratifying to the Senator from Rhode Island and also to the Senator from North Dakota.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 77, line 21, before the word "cents," to strike out "25" and insert "30," so as to make the paragraph read:

238. Wheat, 30 cents per bushel.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask that paragraph 238 be passed over, further to accommodate those Senators.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 78, to strike out the subhead "Dairy products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued, as follows:

241. Butter, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

242. Cheese, and substitutes therefor, 6 cents per pound.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let paragraph 242 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The reading of the bill was continued.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 9, after the word "pound," to insert "casein, 25 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

244. Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of immediate coverings, 2 cents per pound; casein, 25 per cent ad valorem; sugar of milk, 5 cents per pound.

Mr. ALDRICH. I withdraw the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment is withdrawn.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that paragraph 244 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 78, after line 10, to strike out the subhead "Farm and field products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next paragraph was read, as follows:

245. Beans, 45 cents per bushel of 60 pounds.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 13, after the word "beets," to strike out "including sugar beets;" and in line 14, after the words "ad valorem," to insert "sugar beets, 10 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

246. Beets, 25 per cent ad valorem; sugar beets, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. May I ask the Senator from Rhode Island what became of the amendment to paragraph 244?

Mr. ALDRICH. It was withdrawn by the committee.

Mr. LODGE. It goes back to the free list.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 78, line 24, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

248. Vegetables, if cut, sliced, or otherwise reduced in size, or if parched or roasted, or if pickled, or packed in salt, brine, oil, or prepared in any way; any of the foregoing not specially provided for in this section, and bean stick or bean cake, miso, and similar products, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I ask that paragraph 248 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Washington.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 4, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

249. Pickles, including pickled nuts, sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this section, and fish paste or sauce, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 7, before the word "cents," to strike out "two" and insert "three," so as to make the paragraph read:

250. Cabbages, 3 cents each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 9, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

252. Eggs, not specially provided for in this section, 5 cents per dozen.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 79, line 17, before the word "cents," to strike out "twelve" and insert "fifteen," so as to make the paragraph read:

256. Hops, 15 cents per pound; hop extract and lupulin, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

257. Onions, 40 cents per bushel; garlic, 1 cent per pound.

258. Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; seed pease, 40 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; pease, dried, not specially provided for in this section, 30 cents per bushel; split pease, 45 cents per bushel of 60 pounds; pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages, 1 cent per pound.

Mr. BURROWS. Let paragraph 258 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. I ask that the Secretary may read paragraph 258 again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 258 has just been read, and the Senator from Michigan has asked that it be passed over.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Very well.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

Mr. McLAURIN. I ask to return to paragraph 216. I withdraw my request that it be passed over. I desire that the amendment in that paragraph, which I did not have time to examine, and which I have just scanned hastily, be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senate will return to paragraph 216, and the amendment to it will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. On page 73, line 22, paragraph 216, after the word "in," it is proposed to strike out the words "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and to insert "this section;" and on page 74, line 6, after the word "merchandise," to strike out "biscuits, wafers, and similar articles if filled with or coated with chocolate or sugar, 50 per cent ad valorem."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 80, line 21, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

260. Stocks, cuttings or seedlings of Myrobalan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, 3 years old or less, \$1 per thousand plants; stocks, cuttings or seedlings of pear, apple, quince, and the St. Julien plum, 3 years old or less, \$1 per thousand plants and 15 per cent ad valorem; rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, 2½ cents each; stocks, cuttings and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen, shrubs and vines, manetti, multiflora, and briar rose, and all trees, shrubs, plants, and vines, commonly known as nursery or greenhouse stock, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read paragraph 261.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 81, line 3, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and in line 5, after the word "bushel," to strike out "but no drawback shall be al-

lowed upon oil cake made from imported seed, nor shall any allowance be made for dirt or other impurities in any seed; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 30 per cent ad valorem" and insert "mushroom spawn, and spinach seed, 1 cent per pound; beet, except sugar beet, carrot, parsnip, radish, turnip, and ruta-baga seed, 4 cents per pound; cabbage, collard, kale, and kohlrabi seed, 8 cents per pound; eggplant and pepper seed, 20 cents per pound; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents per pound," so as to make the paragraph read:

262. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, 25 cents per bushel of 50 pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this section, 25 cents per bushel of 56 pounds; poppy seed, 15 cents per bushel; mushroom spawn, and spinach seed, 1 cent per pound; beet, except sugar beet, carrot, parsnip, radish, turnip and ruta-baga seed, 4 cents per pound; cabbage, collard, kale and kohlrabi seed, 8 cents per pound; eggplant and pepper seed, 20 cents per pound; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this section, 10 cents per pound.

Mr. BURKETT and Mr. NELSON. Let that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, in going over this bill rapidly, and I fear we shall not get back to this matter later as to paragraph 260, I should like to have some explanation as we go over it. The matter had not attracted my attention before, and as there is a considerable increase in some of the items, especially as it occurs to me that some of these articles are in the nature of seeds or nursery stock to improve the forests, I should like to know why there is such an increase as that proposed.

Mr. ALDRICH. In what item?

Mr. BURKETT. In paragraph 260. I will say to the Senator from Rhode Island that I have not sooner had my attention called to this. I do not know whether it is right or wrong, but I should like to know why the rate is increased.

Mr. ALDRICH. In which particular item?

Mr. BURKETT. In paragraph 260, which begins in line 12, on page 80. For some reason the rates there seem to be doubled, from 50 cents a thousand plants to \$1 a thousand plants.

Mr. ALDRICH. This increase was made in the House and the Senate accepted it. I suppose the Senator is aware of that.

Mr. BURKETT. Yes; I understand that; but has there been any investigation on the part of the committee as to why the increase should be made?

Mr. ALDRICH. We looked into it as far as we could. We took the usual testimony; and it seemed to be a proper increase.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, we are unable to hear the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Nebraska can go back to this paragraph at any time.

Mr. BURKETT. I understand that; but it is quite likely that we shall never get back to a paragraph of this sort; and where there has been such an increase as that in the other House, it seems to me that we should have some explanation of it, some little discussion of it. I do not know that this rate is too high. I have not had time to read any of the evidence in the House investigation; in fact, I have not had the matter called to my attention, as I have already stated, as to this increase. If there are other paragraphs which are similar to this, it seems to me, in hurrying over them, we may leave some rates increased without really knowing what they are.

Mr. ALDRICH. The present rate is 50 cents a thousand and 15 per cent ad valorem, which is made \$1 a thousand. There is practically no difference in the rate.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I should like to state, for the information of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], that I intend to call the attention of the Senate to this paragraph later on and to suggest numerous amendments to it. I will now call the attention of the chairman of the committee to the fact that the words "three years old or less" ought to be changed so as to come after "evergreen seedlings," so as to qualify "evergreen seedlings," together with the other products mentioned in the paragraph.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator will look at the bill, he will find that the words "evergreen seedlings" do not appear in the bill as it comes to us from the other House. They are on the free list. It is a typographical error which appears in the green bound volume which Senators have on their desks.

I think the Senator from Nebraska will find that the difference between the present rate of 50 cents a thousand and 15 per cent ad valorem is substantially the same as a dollar a thousand, which is in the bill now before the Senate.

Mr. NELSON. As I understand "15 per cent" is stricken out of the bill reported by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. So that it leaves it as before.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. NELSON. That is about the same as the other rate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, my attention was diverted for a moment. I meant to ask that paragraph 261 be passed over. I now make that suggestion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 261 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I ask to have paragraph 259 marked as passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so marked.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill and read to the end of paragraph 265.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 81, line 19, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

265. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 20, to strike out the subhead "Fish."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, line 22, before the word "known," to insert "by whatever name;" and in the same line, after the word "known," to strike out "or labeled as anchovies, sardines, or by any other name whatever;" and on page 82, line 13, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

266. Fish (except shellfish) by whatever name known, packed in oil or otherwise, in bottles, jars, kegs, tin boxes, or cans, shall be dutiable as follows: When in packages containing 7½ cubic inches or less, 1½ cents per bottle, jar, keg, box, or can; containing more than 7½ and not more than 21 cubic inches, 2½ cents per bottle, jar, keg, box, or can; containing more than 21 and not more than 33 cubic inches, 5 cents per bottle, jar, keg, box, or can; containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches, 10 cents per bottle, jar, keg, box, or can; if in other packages, 30 per cent ad valorem; when in other tin packages, 30 per cent ad valorem; fish in packages, containing less than one-half barrel, and not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem; caviar, and other preserved roe of fish, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, line 16, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

267. Fresh-water fish not specially provided for in this section, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and paragraph 268 was read, as follows:

268. Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half of 1 cent per pound; herrings, fresh, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound.

Mr. LODGE. In paragraph 268, page 82, line 19, after the word "salted," I move to insert the words "smoked or kippered." Under the language of the bill as it came from the House, herring of that class would be placed under a higher duty than they ought to be.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 82, paragraph 268, line 19, after the word "salted," it is proposed to insert the words "smoked or kippered" and a comma.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, it is impossible as we go along, of course, for those of us not familiar with the subject to refer to the various items of the bill—

Mr. LODGE. I can explain the reason for my amendment, if the Senator from Georgia cares to have me do so.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Massachusetts is possibly mistaken in thinking he can anticipate what I propose to address my remarks to.

Mr. LODGE. I beg the Senator's pardon. I thought he was going to ask something about the paragraph under consideration.

Mr. BACON. I was simply going to ask Senators who are familiar with the subject if they can briefly, without occupying too much time of the Senate, give us some idea of the imports of fish under this schedule and the revenue derived therefrom. Of course, I know in the matter of sardines there are very considerable importations.

Mr. ALDRICH. On pages 30 and 31 of the document which the Senator from Georgia has before him, he will find all the figures. It takes time to read them.

Mr. BACON. I only wanted the Senator to give some general idea. I am not myself informed on the subject.

Mr. ALDRICH. There were imports of this article in 1907 to the amount of about \$1,950,000.

Mr. LODGE. There were \$1,649,415.41 worth of the smallest size of can, yielding a duty under the present law of \$495,854.57; of the next size there were imported \$615,672.54 worth.

Mr. BACON. From what page does the Senator read?

Mr. LODGE. I am reading from page 30. I am giving the imports.

Containing more than 21 cubic inches and not more than 33 cubic inches, \$12,991; containing more than 33 and not more than 70 cubic inches, \$6,148; and of other packages, \$105,452.50.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator from Georgia will find all this information in this volume.

Mr. BACON. I knew I could find it there, but I thought that the Senator could give it in round figures. Of course it is apparent to the Senator that it is impossible, as the reading progresses, to keep up with these matters of information.

Mr. LODGE. Of course, in all these matters in the Treasury reports the imports are given under each item; but the imports are very large under this schedule and the revenue is also very large.

Mr. BACON. That was the point I was after. I was not referring to the particular item the Senator had in mind, but I wanted Senators who are familiar with the subject to give us some idea in a general way as to the extent of these importations and the amount of revenue derived therefrom.

Mr. LODGE. They are very large; and I will give the Senator, in a moment, the revenue in detail under the fish schedule, if he desires to have it.

Mr. BACON. That is all I wanted to get at.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the amendment proposed by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] is agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 82, line 23, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

269. Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this section, in bulk or in undivided packages containing 100 pounds or more, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, 1½ cents per pound; mackerel, halibut, or salmon, fresh, pickled, or salted, 1 cent per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Washington the paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 83, after line 3, to strike out the subhead "Fruits and nuts."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 10, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and in line 21, after the word "juice," to strike out "not having sugar, spirits, or molasses added thereto," so as to make the paragraph read:

270. Apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe, 25 cents per bushel; berries, edible, in their natural condition, 1 cent per quart; cranberries, 25 per cent ad valorem; all edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated, in brine, or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this section, 2 cents per pound; comfits, jellies, sweetmeats, and fruits of all kinds preserved or packed in sugar, or having sugar added thereto, or preserved or packed in molasses, spirits, or their own juices, if containing no alcohol, or containing not over 10 per cent of alcohol, 1 cent per pound and 35 per cent ad valorem; if containing over 10 per cent of alcohol and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem and in addition \$2.50 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of 10 per cent; pineapples preserved in their own juice, 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Mr. President, let that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Florida.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and paragraph 271 was read, as follows:

271. Figs, 2½ cents per pound; plums, prunes, and prunelles, 2 cents per pound; raisins and other dried grapes, 2½ cents per pound; dates, 1 cent per pound; currants, Zante or other, 2 cents per pound; olives, in bottles, jars, kegs, tins, or other packages, containing less than 5 gallons each, 25 cents per gallon; otherwise, 20 cents per gallon.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Let that paragraph be passed over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Delaware, the paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 84, line 7, before the word "cents," to strike out "one-fourth" and insert "one-half," so as to make the paragraph read:

273. Lemons, 1½ cents per pound; oranges, limes, grape fruit, shadocks, or pomelos, 1 cent per pound.

Mr. DEPEW. I ask that paragraph 273 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from New York.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 84, line 15, before the word "cents," to strike out "eight" and insert "seven;" and in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eight" and insert "seven," so as to make the paragraph read:

275. Pineapples, in barrels or other packages, 7 cents per cubic foot of the capacity of barrels or packages; in bulk, \$7 per thousand.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Mr. President, I ask that paragraph 275 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Florida.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 84, after line 16, to strike out the subhead "Nuts."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 2, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act," and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

279. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this section, 1 cent per pound; but no allowance shall be made for dirt or other impurities in nuts of any kind, shelled or unshelled.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 4, to strike out the subhead "Meat products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 6, before the word "cents," to strike out "four" and insert "five," so as to make the paragraph read:

280. Bacon and hams, 5 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 8, before the word "cents," to strike out "one and one-half" and insert "two," so as to make the paragraph read:

281. Fresh beef, veal, mutton, pork, and venison and other game, except birds, 2 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in that paragraph, after the word "mutton," I think the word "lamb" ought to be inserted. I move that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The SECRETARY. On page 85, line 7, after the word "mutton," it is proposed to insert "lamb."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 85, line 11, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

282. Meats of all kinds, prepared or preserved, not specially provided for in this section, 23 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 13, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

283. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this section, 35 cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, 15 cents per pound, but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of the fluid extract of meat shall not include the weight of the packages in which the same is imported.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 19, before the word "cents," to strike out "one and one-half" and insert "two," so as to make the paragraph read:

284. Lard, 2 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, line 23, after the word "grease," to strike out "Wool" and insert "Tallow, one-half of 1 cent per pound; wool;" and on page 86, line 2, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

286. Tallow, one-half of 1 cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degrass or brown wool grease, crude and not refined, or improved in value or condition, one-fourth of 1 cent per pound; refined, or improved in value or condition, and not specially provided for in this section, one-half of 1 cent per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, after line 3, to strike out the subhead "Miscellaneous products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 86, after line 4, to strike out:

287. Chicory root, raw, not dried, nor ground, 2½ cents per pound; chicory root, dried, burned or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 5 cents per pound.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

287. Chicory root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, 1 cent per pound; chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this section, 2½ cents per pound.

Mr. BURROWS. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Michigan.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 86, line 15, before the word "and," to strike out "cocoa, or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of, 3 cents per pound; chocolate" and insert "chocolate;" in line 16, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" in line 18, before the word "and," to strike out "five" and insert "two;" in line 20, before the word "and" where it occurs the first time, to strike out "five" and insert "two;" in line 22, before the word "cents," to strike out "seven" and insert "five;" and on page 87, line 3, before the word "cents," to strike out "nine" and insert "five," so as to make the paragraph read:

Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not over 15 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound; valued above 15 and not above 24 cents per pound, 2½ cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; valued above 24 and not above 35 cents per pound, 5 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; valued above 35 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem. The dutiable weight of the foregoing merchandise shall include all coverings, except plain wooden, but the dutiable value shall include all coverings, including plain wooden; powdered cocoa, unsweetened, 5 cents per pound.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, my attention was diverted at the time we reached paragraph 256. The committee reported an amendment to that paragraph, and I promised that when it was reached I would ask that it go over. I now ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to paragraph 256 was agreed to. The Senator from Utah now asks that it be passed over. It will be passed over with the amendment agreed to.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, we have acted on paragraphs 280 and 281, but I wish to ask that they be passed over for further consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraphs 280 and 281 will be passed over. There was an amendment in each of those paragraphs, which was agreed to. The paragraphs will be passed over with the amendments agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 87, line 5, before the word "and," to strike out "five" and insert "three," so as to make the paragraph read:

289. Cocoa butter or cocoa butterine, including all substitutes for cocoa butter, 3½ cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 9, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and in line 10, before the word "cents," to strike out "four" and insert "two and one-half," so as to make the paragraph read:

290. Dandelion root and acorns prepared, and articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee not specially provided for in this section, 2½ cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read paragraphs 291, 292, and 293.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I ask that paragraphs 292 and 293 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraphs will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. BACON. I ask that paragraph 291 may be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 291 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Georgia.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 88, after line 8, to strike out:

294. Spices: Mustard or mustard seed, unground and not prepared in any manner, 30 per cent ad valorem; if ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise, 10 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; paprika, capsicum, or red pepper, or cayenne pepper, cassia, cassia vera and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; mace, nutmegs, pepper, black

or white, pimento, and spices not specially provided for in this section; all the foregoing when unground, 30 per cent ad valorem; if ground, 2½ cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; cloves and clove stems, ground, 2½ cents per pound; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied, 30 per cent ad valorem; if ground or otherwise prepared, 2½ cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; sage, 1 cent per pound.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

294. Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, 10 cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, or cayenne pepper, 2½ cents per pound; sage, 1 cent per pound; spices not specially provided for in this section, 3 cents per pound.

Mr. JONES. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Washington.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, in Schedule H, on page 89, after line 8, to strike out the subhead "Spirits."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 89, line 12, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "sixty," so as to make the paragraph read:

297. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this section, \$2.00 per proof gallon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 12, after the word "Cordials," to insert "including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth;" and in line 16, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "sixty," so as to make the paragraph read:

300. Cordials, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds containing spirits and not specially provided for in this section, \$2.00 per proof gallon.

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to modify that amendment by omitting the words "and vermouth."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 90, line 12, after the word "Cordials," it is proposed to insert "including ginger wine or ginger cordial;" and in line 16, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "sixty."

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 90, line 25, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

301. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than \$1.75 per gallon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 3, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

302. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, \$1.75 per gallon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, after line 4, to strike out the subhead "Wines."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 8, after the word "pint," to strike out "eight dollars" and insert "nine dollars and sixty cents;" in line 10, after the word "dollars," to insert "and 80 cents;" in line 11, after the word "dollars," to insert "and 40 cents;" in line 13, after the word "to," to strike out "eight dollars" and insert "nine dollars and sixty cents;" and in line 15, after the word "of," to strike out "two dollars and fifty cents" and insert "three dollars," so as to make the paragraph read:

303. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, \$9.60 per dozen; containing not more than 1 pint each and more than one-half pint, \$4.80 per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, \$2.40 per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than 1 quart each, in addition to \$9.60 per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of 1 quart, at the rate of \$3 per gallon; but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, line 18, after the word "wines," to strike out "including ginger wine or ginger cordial, vermouth;" in line 22, before the word "cents," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-five;" in line 24, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifty" and insert "sixty;" on page 92,

line 3, before the word "cents," to strike out "sixty" and insert "eighty-five;" and in line 5, before the word "cents," to strike out "five" and insert "six," so as to read:

304. Still wines and rice wine or sake, and similar beverages not specially provided for in this section, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing 14 per cent or less of absolute alcohol, 45 cents per gallon; if containing more than 14 per cent of absolute alcohol, 60 cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of 1 dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than 1 quart and more than 1 pint, or 24 bottles or jugs containing each not more than 1 pint, \$1.85 per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of 6 cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs.

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to modify the amendment in line 18, page 91, to conform to the modification in paragraph 300, by omitting the word "vermouth" from the words stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 91, line 19, it is proposed to strike out the words "including ginger wine or ginger cordial."

The amendment as modified was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, line 25, before the word "cents," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-five;" and on page 93, line 2, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-three," so as to make the paragraph read:

305. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, 45 cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 23 cents per gallon.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 4, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-three;" in the same line, before the word "cents," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-five;" and in line 5, before the words "per cent," to strike out "forty" and insert "forty-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

306. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, 23 cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, 45 cents per gallon; solid or condensed, 45 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, line 10, before the word "cents," to strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy;" and in line 12, before the word "cents," to strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy," so as to make the paragraph read:

307. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit juices, and fruit sirup, not specially provided for in this section, containing no alcohol or not more than 18 per cent of alcohol, 70 cents per gallon; if containing more than 18 per cent of alcohol, 70 cents per gallon and in addition thereto \$2.07 per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 94, after line 5, to strike out:

309. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this section, in bottles or jugs containing not more than 1 pint, 20 cents per dozen bottles; if containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 30 cents per dozen bottles; if imported in bottles or in jugs containing more than 1 quart, 24 cents per gallon; if imported otherwise than in bottles or jugs, 8 cents per gallon; and in addition thereto, on all of the foregoing, duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other containers at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

And insert:

300. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this section, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than 1 pint, 20 cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than 1 pint and not more than 1 quart, 30 cents per dozen bottles. But no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than 1 quart, 24 cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged thereon if imported empty or separately.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. Let it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 309 is passed over, at the request of the Senator from Connecticut.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, in Schedule I, on page 95, line 9, after the word "cotton," to insert "crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons;" in line 10, after the word "for," to strike out "in this section;" in line 18, after the word "thirty," to insert "Provided, That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per cent ad valorem;" in line 20, after the word "dyed," to strike out "mercerized;" in line 24, after the word "cotton," to insert "crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons;" in line 25, after the word "for," to strike out "in this section;" and on page 96, after the word "hundred," to strike out "cotton card laps, roping, silver, or roving, 30 per cent ad valorem," and insert "cable-laid yarns or threads, made by grouping or twisting two or more grouped or twisted yarns or threads together, not colored, bleached, or dyed, four-tenths of 1 cent per number per

poned; colored, bleached, or dyed, nine-twentieths of 1 cent per number per pound: *Provided further*, That said threads and yarns, colored, bleached, dyed, combed, advanced beyond the condition of singles, and cable-laid yarns or threads, as hereinbefore provided, shall not pay a less rate of duty than 25 per cent ad valorem: *And provided further*, That all of the foregoing threads and yarns as hereinbefore provided, when mercerized, shall pay in addition to the foregoing specific rates of duty one-twentieth of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, silver, or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem. Cotton, cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 20 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

310. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 2½ cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 15, one-sixth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 15 and up to and including No. 30, and one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding No. 30: *Provided*, That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 20 per cent ad valorem; colored, bleached, dyed, combed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins, or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, hereinafter provided for, 6 cents per pound on all numbers up to and including No. 24, and on all numbers exceeding No. 24 and up to No. 80, one-fourth of 1 cent per number per pound; on No. 80 and up to No. 200, three-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; on No. 200 and above, 60 cents per pound, and one-tenth of 1 cent per number per pound additional for every number in excess of No. 200; cable-laid yarns or threads, made by grouping or twisting two or more grouped or twisted yarns or threads together, not colored, bleached, or dyed, four-tenths of 1 cent per number per pound; colored, bleached, or dyed, nine-twentieths of 1 cent per number per pound: *Provided further*, That said threads and yarns, colored, bleached, dyed, combed, advanced beyond the condition of singles, and cable-laid yarns or threads, as hereinbefore provided, shall not pay a less rate of duty than 25 per cent ad valorem: *And provided further*, That all of the foregoing threads and yarns as hereinbefore provided, when mercerized, shall pay in addition to the foregoing specific rates of duty one-twentieth of 1 cent per number per pound; cotton card laps, roping, silver, or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem. Cotton, cotton waste and flocks, manufactured or otherwise advanced in value, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that it may be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 97, line 1, before the word "crochet," to strike out "including;" in line 2, before the word "darning," to strike out "and;" in the same line, before the word "and," to strike out "cotton;" in the same line, before the word "cottons," to insert "embroidery;" in the same line, after the word "cottons," to strike out "for embroidery;" in line 3, after the word "reels," to strike out "cones, tubes;" in line 4, after the word "reel," to strike out "cone, tube;" in line 6, after the word "reel," to strike out "cone, tube;" in line 8, after the word "reels," to strike out "cones, tubes;" in line 9, after the word "skeins," to strike out "or otherwise than on spools, reels, cones, tubes, or balls" and insert "containing less than 600 yards each;" in line 12, after the word "thereof," to strike out "or any skein or section measuring less than 100 yards;" in line 15, after the word "reels," to strike out "cones, tubes" and insert "skeins;" and in the same line, after the word "balls," to insert "*And provided further*, That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 25 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

311. Spool thread of cotton, crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons, on spools, reels, or balls, containing on each spool, reel, or ball, not exceeding 100 yards of thread, 6 cents per dozen; exceeding 100 yards on each spool, reel, or ball, for every additional hundred yards or fractional part thereof in excess of 100, 6 cents per dozen spools, reels, or balls; if in skeins containing less than 600 yards each, one-half of 1 cent for each 100 yards or fractional part thereof: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed upon a less number of yards than is marked on the spools, reels, skeins, or balls: *And provided further*, That none of the foregoing shall pay a less rate of duty than 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. Let the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Minnesota asks that paragraph 311 be passed over. With the amendment agreed to, the paragraph is passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 97, after line 17, to strike out:

312. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 50 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1 cent per square yard; if bleached, 1½ cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 2 cents per square yard.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, line 25, before the word "not," to strike out "exceeding fifty and;" on page 98, line 6,

after the word "yard," to insert "valued at over 7 and not over 9 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 9 and not over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem;" in line 21, after the word "yard," to insert "valued at over 9 and not over 11 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem;" on page 99, line 12, after the word "yard," to strike out "*Provided*, That on all the foregoing and on all cotton cloth not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 7 cents per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 9 cents per square yard, 25 per cent ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem" and insert "valued at over 12 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 3½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

313. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; valued at over 7 and not over 9 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 9 and not over 10 cents per square yard, 3 cents per square yard; valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem; if bleached, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 1½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 9 and not over 11 cents per square yard, 2½ cents per square yard; valued at over 11 and not over 12 cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard, but not less than 25 per cent ad valorem; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 and not exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 9 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 3½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Let it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The Secretary proceeded to read paragraph 314.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Let it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over when read.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the paragraph.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 103, line 2, after the word "yard," to insert "valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem;" in line 20, after the word "yard," to insert "valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem;" on page 104, line 10, after the word "yard," to strike out "*Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed,

colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 10 cents per square yard, 35 per cent ad valorem; bleached, valued at over 12 cents per square yard, 35 per cent ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over 12½ cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem" and insert " ; valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

315. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding 150 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2 cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; valued at over 10 and not over 12½ cents per square yard, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 14 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 14 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 35 per cent ad valorem; if bleached, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 2½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 3½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4 cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; valued at over 12 and not over 15 cents per square yard, 5½ cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 16 cents per square yard, 6½ cents per square yard; valued at over 16 and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding 3½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 3½ and not exceeding 4½ square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 4½ and not exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 4½ cents per square yard; exceeding 6 square yards to the pound, 5 cents per square yard; valued at over 12½ and not over 15 cents per square yard, 6 cents per square yard; valued at over 15 and not over 17½ cents per square yard, 7 cents per square yard; valued at over 17½ and not over 20 cents per square yard, 8 cents per square yard; valued at over 20 cents per square yard, 10 cents per square yard, but not less than 40 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I desire to be understood as objecting to the amendments of the Senate committee to this paragraph. I ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The Secretary read paragraph 315.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Iowa desire to have this paragraph passed over?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I do.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is passed over.
The Secretary read paragraph 316.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph is passed over, at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary read paragraph 317.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph is passed over, at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary read paragraph 318.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the request of the Senator from Iowa include this paragraph?

Mr. DOLLIVER. It does.
The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The Secretary read paragraph 319.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 111, line 17, after the word "uncut," to insert "whether or not the pile covers the entire surface," so as to read:

323. Plushes, velvets, velvetens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 9 cents per square yard and 25 per cent ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, 12 cents per square yard and 25 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee to what kind of fabrics this paragraph applies.

Mr. ALDRICH. It refers to a class of fabrics—

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. We are entirely unable to hear the inquiry. We should like to participate in the proceedings.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa will repeat his inquiry, so that Senators may hear it.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I desire to inquire of the Senator from Rhode Island to what class of fabrics the amendment in line 17, paragraph 323, refers?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certain pile fabrics have been recently made with a figure stamped upon them by a press. The pile is still

there, but the pile is pressed down. It simply provides that that class shall pay the same duty.

Mr. SMOOT. They used to be cut, and now they use a die and press the pile upon the velvet or plush, and it does not take near the amount of work.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Let the paragraph be passed over.

Mr. NELSON. I should like to have paragraph 321 marked "passed."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed, at the request of the Senator from Minnesota.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraphs 324 and 325.

Mr. JONES. Let paragraph 325 be passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the Senator from Washington must have in mind the next paragraph. I think there can be no objection to this one.

Mr. JONES. I have that in mind, too.

Mr. ALDRICH. The next one is a reduction.

Mr. JONES. I have both in mind.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator does not desire the reduction—

Mr. JONES. I want these two paragraphs passed over.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I would be gratified, if it would not inconvenience the chairman, to have him state the difference between the House provision that is struck out and the provision inserted by the Senate committee in paragraph 326.

Mr. ALDRICH. Paragraph 326 is the present law, and the House provision is an advance of about 20 cents a dozen pairs, on the average.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I had my attention called to the fact that the factories in the United States, especially those in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, engaged in making these cheaper grades of cotton hosiery are very hard pressed at present by competition arising from the cotton districts of Germany; that the industry is in a bad way; and the testimony taken before the House committee seemed to indicate that fact. I should like to inquire upon what theory the committee has left these people with inadequate protection?

Mr. ALDRICH. When this paragraph is reached in order, I will try to explain it to the satisfaction of the Senator from Iowa.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 112, after line 23, to strike out:

326. Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen pairs, 70 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, 85 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$2 per dozen pairs, \$1 per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$2 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$3 per dozen pairs, \$1.50 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$3 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$5 per dozen pairs, \$2 per dozen pairs; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen pairs, 55 per cent ad valorem.

And insert:

326. Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvaged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose and half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than \$1 per dozen pairs, 50 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, 60 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$2 per dozen pairs, 70 cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$2 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$3 per dozen pairs, \$1.20 per dozen pairs; valued at more than \$3 per dozen pairs, and not more than \$5 per dozen pairs, \$2 per dozen pairs; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen pairs, 55 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JONES. I ask that the paragraph be passed over.

Mr. NELSON. The paragraph was to be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington asks that it be passed over. It will be passed over.

Paragraph 327 was read, as follows:

327. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers, and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, finished or unfinished, not including stockings, hose, and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at not more than \$1.50 per dozen, 60 cents per dozen and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$1.50 per dozen and not more than \$3 per dozen, \$1.10 per dozen, and in addition thereto 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$3 per dozen and not more than \$5 per dozen, \$1.50 per dozen, and in addition thereto 25 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$5 per dozen and not more than \$7 per dozen, \$1.75 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than \$7 per dozen and not more than \$15 per dozen, \$2.25 per dozen, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem; valued above \$15 per dozen, 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Rhode Island why it is that in the last three articles of this paragraph, which are classed as luxuries, there should be such a varying duty. On the first item it is 64 per cent, on the second item 59 per cent, and on the third item 50 per cent.

Mr. ALDRICH. What is the Senator's question?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to inquire as to the items in paragraph 327. The last three items are classed as luxuries, the percentage being, in the first item 64 per cent, in the second 59 per cent, and in the third 50 per cent. What is the reason for so wide a divergence in the duties upon those three articles?

Mr. ALDRICH. The last one is an ad valorem rate, and the others are specific.

Mr. NEWLANDS. But is there any careful calculation with reference to these duties that warrants that difference, as between 50 per cent on the third item of luxury and 64 per cent on the first? Is there any such difference in the labor cost?

Mr. ALDRICH. When this paragraph is reached I shall be very glad to explain it to the Senator.

Mr. NEWLANDS. There is another inquiry I should like to make regarding it. The first three items in the paragraph are put down, I imagine, as necessities; they are low-priced articles, and yet the duties there are as high as on the following three items, which are classed as luxuries, the duties being 50, 60, and 61 per cent, respectively. I will ask the Senator whether it is not the intention of the committee to make the duties on the necessities of life very much less than those upon the luxuries, and why, if that is the case, the rule was departed from in this instance?

Mr. ALDRICH. The classification which the Senator is reading from is not a part of the law. It is merely an arbitrary classification.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I understand that these percentages are not a part of the law, but I understand that they are the estimates of the committee as to the percentage that will be afforded by each one of these duties.

Mr. ALDRICH. I shall be very glad to discuss this paragraph with the Senator when it is reached for real consideration.

Mr. NEWLANDS. May I inquire when it will be reached for real consideration? Is it not before the Senate for consideration now?

Mr. ALDRICH. It is now apparently being read only. I trust it will be reached for serious consideration at an early day.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that paragraph 324 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. KEAN in the chair). It will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 115, line 11, after the word "made," to insert "wholly or in part;" in line 12, after the word "and," to strike out "india rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value," and insert "whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise;" in line 23, after the word "made," to insert "wholly or in part;" in line 24, after the word "fiber," to insert "and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise;" on page 116, line 3, after the word "made," to insert "wholly or in part;" and in line 4, after the word "fiber," to strike out "and india rubber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value," and insert "and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise," so as to make the paragraph read:

328. Bone casings, garters, tire fabric or fabric suitable for use in pneumatic tires, suspenders and braces, and tubing, any of the foregoing articles made wholly or in part of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise and not embroidered by hand or machinery, 45 per cent ad valorem; spindle banding, woven, braided, or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 10 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; loom harness, healds or collets made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, 50 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made wholly or in part of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of india rubber otherwise, 25 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, 50 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; belting for machinery made wholly or in part of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 116, line 11, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "cotton duck, 35 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

329. Cotton table damask, 40 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of cotton table damask or of which cotton table damask is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that paragraph 329 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 116, line 15, before the word "manufactures," to strike out "Cotton, bleached and purified, whether medicated or not, 20 per cent ad valorem," and insert "All articles of cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all;" and in line 17, after the word "section," to insert "except such as are composed in part of flax, hemp, or ramie," so as to make the paragraph read:

330. All articles of cotton cloth, whether finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, except such as are composed in part of flax, hemp, or ramie, 45 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. Let paragraph 330 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be passed over.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask that paragraph 327 be passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. That has already been done, I think.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Paragraph 327 goes over.

The next amendment was, in Schedule J—Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of, on page 116, after line 21, to insert:

330a. Flax straw, \$5 per ton.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 116, after line 22, to insert:

330b. Flax, not hackled or dressed, 1 cent per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] to this paragraph. He is very much interested in it.

Mr. NELSON. I have noticed this part of the schedule. If the Senator will ask to have it passed over I will discuss it with him.

Mr. ALDRICH. No; I do not care to have it passed over. I only want to call the attention of the Senator to it. This is quite a large increase of rate.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask that it be passed over.

Mr. NELSON. Flax is given the same rate as in the Dingley Act.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think so.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask that paragraphs 330a and 330b be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, they will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 117, line 6, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

334. Single yarns made of jute, not finer than 5 lea or number, 1 cent per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; if finer than 5 lea or number, 30 per cent ad valorem; yarns made of jute, not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Paragraph 335 was read.

Mr. PAYNTER. I ask that paragraphs 333, 334, and 335 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraphs will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 117, line 18, after the word "number," to strike out "five-eighths" and insert "three-fourths," so as to make the paragraph read:

336. Threads, twines, or cords, made from yarn not finer than 5 lea or number, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, 10 cents per pound; if made from yarn finer than 5 lea or number, three-fourths of 1 cent per pound additional for each lea or number, or part of a lea or number, in excess of 5.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee or the Senator from North Dakota what provision is made for binding twine? I do not find it here.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is on the free list.

The next amendment was, on page 117, line 25, after the words "ad valorem," to insert "any of the foregoing other than in the gray, 45 per cent ad valorem;" and on page 118, line 2, after the words "ad valorem," to insert "ramie sliver or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

337. Single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, not finer than 8 lea or number, 6 cents per pound; finer than 8 lea or number and not finer than 80 lea or number, 40 per cent ad valorem; any of the foregoing other than in the gray, 45 per cent ad valorem; single yarns, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, finer than 80 lea or number, 15 per cent ad valorem; ramie sliver or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 118, line 4, after the word "Flax," to insert "and cotton," so as to make the paragraph read:

338. Flax and cotton gill nettings, nets, webs, and seines shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed in this schedule upon the thread, twine, or cord of which they are made, and in addition thereto 20 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 118, line 25, after the word "Hydraulic," to insert "or flume," so as to make the paragraph read:

341. Hydraulic or flume hose, made in whole or in part of cotton, flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, 15 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 119, line 8, before the word "feet," to strike out "eleven" and insert "nine;" and in line 10, before the word "feet," to strike out "eleven" and insert "nine," so as to make the paragraph read:

343. Oilcloth for floors, plain, stamped, painted, or printed only, and linoleum, corticene, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) and fabrics or coverings for floors, made in part of oil or any similar product, if under 9 feet in width, and not specially provided for herein, 8 cents per square yard and 15 per cent ad valorem; 9 feet and over in width, 12 cents per square yard and 15 per cent ad valorem; any of the foregoing of whatever width, the composition of which forms designs or patterns whether inlaid or otherwise, by whatever name known, and cork carpets, cork mats, and linoleum mats, 20 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem; waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, 10 cents per square yard and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask that paragraph 343 be passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will ask that the amendment may be agreed to, if there be no objection.

Mr. NELSON. I wish to have the paragraph passed over in its entirety, for the reason that there is a new provision in the last part of it. There is a change from the old law after line 10.

Mr. CUMMINS. I ask that the whole paragraph be passed over.

Mr. NELSON. We had better leave the amendment to be acted on later.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

Paragraph 344 was read, as follows:

344. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed of cotton, 45 cents per dozen pieces and 15 per cent ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, 40 cents per dozen pieces and 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. FLINT. I ask that the paragraph may go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 120, line 9, before the word "scalloped," to insert "or;" in the same line, before the word "by," to strike out "or hemstitched;" in line 10, after the word "machinery," to strike out "or stitched in any manner for the purpose of ornamentation or embellishment;" in line 12, after the word "produce," to insert "ornamental;" in line 13, after the word "work," to insert "except hemstitching;" in line 14, after the word "in," to strike out "chief value" and insert "part;" in line 15, after the word "fiber," to strike out "or of cotton, flax, or other vegetable fiber, and india rubber, or of cotton, flax, or other vegetable fiber, india rubber, and metal" and insert "and whether composed in part of india rubber, metal, or otherwise;" in line 21, after the word "of," where it occurs the first time, to strike out "any" and insert "one or more;" in line 22, after the word "paragraph," to strike out "or of a combination of such materials or goods;" in line 23, after the word "than," to strike out "that" and insert "the highest;" in line 24, after the word "this," to strike out "paragraph" and insert "section;" in line 25, after the word "article," to strike out "of any description" and insert "or fabric of any description, composed of flax or other vegetable fiber, or of which these materials or any of them is the component material of chief value;" and in line 4, after the word "in," to strike out "any schedule of," so as to make the paragraph read:

345. Laces, lace window curtains, and all other lace articles; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel, and all other articles made wholly or in part of lace or laces, or in imitation of lace; nets, nettings, veils, veilings, neck ruffings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, quillings, embroideries, trimmings, braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, bands, bandings, belts, beltings, bindings, cords, ornaments, ribbons, tapes, webs, and webbings; wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a plain or fancy letter, initial, or monogram, or otherwise, or tambdaured, appliqueed, or scalloped, by hand or machinery, or from which threads have been drawn, cut, or punched to produce ornamental openwork, excepting hemstitching; all of the foregoing, composed wholly or in part of cotton, flax, or other vegetable fiber, and whether composed in part of india rubber, metal, or otherwise, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this section, 60 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That no article composed wholly or in chief

value of one or more of the materials or goods specified in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than the highest imposed by this section upon such materials or goods: *And provided further*, That no article or fabric of any description, composed of flax or other vegetable fiber, or of which these materials or any of them is the component material of chief value, when embroidered by hand or machinery, or having hand or machinery embroidery thereon, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed in this section upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 121, line 21, after the word "known," to strike out "not exceeding 60 inches in width;" and on page 122, line 2, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "any of the foregoing exceeding 60 inches in width, 35 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

347. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, weighing not less than 6 ounces per square yard and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, five-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; if exceeding 30 and not exceeding 55 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 122, line 4, after the word "fabrics," to insert "whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, composed of flax, or;" and in line 6, after the word "and," to strike out "articles and manufactures composed wholly or in chief value thereof, not specially provided for in this section" and insert "all articles and manufactures made from such fabrics, not specially provided for in this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

348. All pile fabrics, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, composed of flax, or of which flax is the component material of chief value, and all articles and manufactures made from such fabrics, not specially provided for in this section, 60 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 122, line 13, after the word "bleached," to insert "(except for purposes of identification)," so as to make the paragraph read:

349. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached (except for purposes of identification), and not exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of 1 cent per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the amendment be not agreed to. I withdraw the amendment. Perhaps that is the best way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the amendment of the committee will be withdrawn.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Finance if the whole of paragraph 350 does not relate entirely to cotton bagging?

Mr. ALDRICH. It relates to cotton bagging, and it also relates to bagging that may be used for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The point I want to make is, that in view of the use in the cotton-growing States of this material, and also in view of the fact that free twine has been given to the wheat grower, this paragraph should be stricken out if it relates entirely to cotton bagging.

Mr. ALDRICH. It does not relate entirely to cotton bagging.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. The preceding paragraphs seem to take in the other fabrics made of jute. In reference to this particular paragraph, I should like to state to Senators present that the importations of jute bring in very little revenue, and there is scarcely any at all that comes in on cotton ties.

I should like to have the Senate understand that we are not asking for any protection on any of the articles that people use; and in view of the tremendous revenue that comes to the Government through the exportation of raw cotton and the vast amount of money that is invested in the manufacture of cotton in my State and the other Southern States, and in the New England States, it seems to me that the bagging and ties we have to put on our cotton are entitled to be placed on the free list.

I will state another reason. The balance of trade in this country is dependent upon the exportation of raw cotton. According to statistics that lie on my desk, an average of over \$400,000,000 annually comes into this country through the exportation of raw cotton.

Not only do we have to buy the bagging and ties and pay this duty upon them, but in addition to that the tare is fixed by Liverpool; and there is a system of classification which deducts the weight of the bagging and ties and the price is fixed net. So the farmer not only pays for his bagging and ties and pays the duty on them, but under the deduction of 6 per cent gross for his covering, which is deducted from the tare, he pays in addition to the legitimate price the duty price and then gives it to the man who buys his cotton. So he actually gives to the purchaser of his cotton the right to take his bagging and ties. They sell them back to him again, and

they have positively worn the old bagging and ties out by selling them to him.

I think all Senators here will agree, that in view of having produced such great wealth in the form of raw material it is the part of economy to give us our material not only for making it, but for preparing it for the markets of the world, and to give us every showing possible; for we not only produce a part of the food of the world, but we produce that article which clothes the entire world in the cheapest form.

It does seem to me that if the western wheat grower is entitled to free twine, as he makes the food, we should be entitled to a free covering for our commodity, because we produce the clothes of the world. At the proper time, when we revert to this paragraph, I shall move to strike out this clause and place bagging upon the free list. I have some statistics which I should like to offer at that time.

Mr. ALDRICH. The paragraph had better go over. The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. PAYNTER] gave notice this morning that he desired an increase of duties on the products of hemp, and I think he had better be present when it is considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over after it has been read.

Mr. JONES. I did not notice whether paragraphs 347 and 349 were passed over or not. I desire to have those paragraphs passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. They were not passed over. They will be passed over.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to ask that paragraph 345 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 122, line 20, after the word "printed," to insert "(except for purposes of identification)," so as to make the paragraph read:

350. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed (except for purposes of identification), not exceeding 16 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 15 ounces per square yard, six-tenths of 1 cent per square yard.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. Did I understand that objection was made, and that the paragraph went over?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was asked to be passed over, but it could not be passed over until after it was read. It will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 123, line 6, after the word "fabrics," to strike out "or" and insert "and;" in line 9, after the word "value," to insert "and woven fabrics and articles composed in part of cotton and in the other part of flax, hemp, or ramie" in line 23, after the word "articles," to insert "or fabrics;" in line 24, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "Woven" and insert "Plain woven;" in line 25, after the word "fabrics," to insert "not including articles, finished or unfinished;" and on page 124, line 4, after the word "yard," to strike out "and containing more than 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling;" and in line 6, after the words "ad valorem," strike out "; weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard and containing not more than 100 threads to the square inch, 30 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

352. Woven fabrics and articles not specially provided for in this section, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, and woven fabrics and articles composed in part of cotton and in the other part of flax, hemp, or ramie, weighing 4½ ounces or more per square yard, when containing not more than 60 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, 1½ cents per square yard; containing more than 60 and not more than 120 threads to the square inch, 2½ cents per square yard; containing more than 120 and not more than 180 threads to the square inch, 9 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 30 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That none of the foregoing articles or fabrics in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem. Plain woven fabrics, not including articles, finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth; weighing less than 4½ ounces per square yard, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let the paragraph go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 124, line 10, after the word "All," to insert "woven articles, finished or unfinished, and all," so as to make the paragraph read:

353. All woven articles, finished or unfinished, and all manufactures of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances, or any of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 45 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let that go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 124, after line 14, to strike out:

354. Ramie sliver or roving, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 124, after line 16, to strike out:

355. Vegetable fibers, dyed, dressed, treated, or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in Schedule K, on page 128, after line 11, to strike out:

366. The duty upon wools of the third class and upon camel's hair of the third class shall be as follows: If valued at not more than 10 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound; if valued at more than 10 cents per pound and not more than 16 cents per pound, 3 cents per pound and in addition thereto one-half of 1 cent per pound for each 1 cent per pound the value exceeds 10 cents; if valued at more than 16 cents per pound, 7 cents per pound.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

366. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be 12 cents or less per pound, the duty shall be 4 cents per pound. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed 12 cents per pound, the duty shall be 7 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 129, after line 5, to strike out:

368. Top waste and roving waste, 25 cents per pound; slubbing waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 20 cents per pound.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

368. Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, 30 cents per pound.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Let that go over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, at the suggestion of the Senator from Wisconsin.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 129, line 11, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty" and insert "twenty-five;" and in line 14, before the word "cents," to strike out "eighteen" and insert "twenty," so as to make the paragraph read:

369. Shoddy, 25 cents per pound; molls, wool extract, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, 20 cents per pound.

Mr. BRISTOW. Let that be passed over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Kansas.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 129, line 15, before the word "cents," to strike out "six" and insert "ten," so as to make the paragraph read:

370. Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, 10 cents per pound.

Mr. BRISTOW. I should like to have that paragraph passed over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 129, after line 16, to strike out:

371. Tops shall be subject to the same duty imposed upon the scoured wool of which they are made and 6 cents per pound in addition thereto.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read paragraph 372 as follows:

372. Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this section, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this section.

Mr. NELSON. Let that paragraph be passed over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 130, line 2, after the word "class," to strike out "and in addition thereto 25 per cent ad valorem;" and in line 7, after the word "thereto," to insert "upon all the foregoing;" so as to make the paragraph read:

373. On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than 30 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. NELSON. Let that paragraph be passed over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraph 374, as follows:

374. On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above 40 cents per pound and not above 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued at over 70 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class and 55 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. JONES. I ask that that paragraph go over, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Washington.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraph 375, as follows:

375. On blankets, and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than 40 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this section on 2 pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 30 per cent ad valorem; valued at more than 40 cents and not more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 35 per cent ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than 50 cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per cent ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above 50 cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar character and description provided by this section: *Provided*, That on blankets over 3 yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I should like to have that paragraph passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 131, line 26, after the words "ad valorem," to insert "*Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths," so as to make the paragraph read:

376. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar description and character of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 7 cents per square yard; valued at more than 15 cents per square yard, the duty shall be 8 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over 4 ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that that paragraph go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Minnesota.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraph 377, as follows:

377. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this section, the duty shall be 11 cents per square yard; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing valued at not above 70 cents per pound, 50 per cent ad valorem; valued above 70 cents per pound, 55 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing weighing over 4 ounces per square yard the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

Mr. BRISTOW. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Kansas.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 132, line 15, after the word "description," to strike out "wool hats" and insert "including," so as to make the paragraph read:

378. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls whether knitted or woven, and knitted articles of every description made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven, and not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this section on 1 pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 60 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I should like to have that paragraph go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The paragraph will be passed over.

Mr. BRISTOW. As I understand, the request of the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. GORE] was that all of these paragraphs be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. He did not request that paragraph 379 be passed over.

Mr. BRISTOW. I ask that paragraph 379 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Paragraph 379 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Kansas.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraphs 380, 381, and 382.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I ask that paragraph 382 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Paragraph 382 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Alabama.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraphs 383, 384, 385, and 386.

Mr. JOHNSTON of Alabama. I ask that paragraphs 384, 385, and 386 be passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Paragraphs 384, 385, and 386 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Alabama.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 135, after line 8, to insert:

391½. Woven fabrics, and manufactures thereof, composed of animal hair combined with either cotton or other vegetable fiber, silk, or wool, shall be classified and dutiable as manufactures of wool.

Mr. NELSON. I ask that every paragraph from paragraph 368 to paragraph 391½, inclusive, be passed over in the woolen schedule.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. At the request of the Senator from Minnesota the paragraphs referred to will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, in Schedule L, on page 135, after line 13, to strike out:

392. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 35 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 135, after line 16, to strike out:

393. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, 30 per cent ad valorem; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, valued at not exceeding \$1 per pound, 20 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at over \$1 per pound and not exceeding \$1.50 per pound, 30 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at over \$1.50 per pound and not exceeding \$2 per pound, 40 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at over \$2 per pound and not exceeding \$2.50 per pound, 50 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; valued at over \$2.50 per pound, 60 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 35 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the spools, skeins or reels.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 136, after line 12, to strike out:

394. Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, \$1.50 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; plushes composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, \$1 per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all pile fabrics of whatever material made, having a pile not exceeding one-sixth of an inch in length, shall be classified and dutiable as velvets: *Provided further*, That manufactures wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing fabrics shall pay not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon such fabrics and in addition 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 137, after line 2, to strike out:

395. Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for in this section, weighing not less than 1½ ounces per square yard and not more than 8 ounces per square yard, and containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 50 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 60 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 65 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, 80 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 90 cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, \$1.10 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, if black (except selvages), 75 cents per pound, and if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, if black (except selvages), \$1.10 per pound, and if other than black, \$1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvages), \$1.50 per pound, and if other than black, \$2.25 per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, \$3 per pound; if in the gum, \$2.50 per pound; if degummed wholly or in part, or dyed in the piece, or printed, \$3 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, or if dyed in the thread or yarn, \$2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 1½ ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if degummed wholly or in part, \$3 per pound; if dyed or printed in the

piece, \$3.25 per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, \$4.50 per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 138, after line 18, to strike out:

396. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, finished or unfinished, if not hemmed or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty as is imposed on goods in the piece of the same description, weight, and condition as provided for in this schedule; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers or hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered or have drawn threads, or are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tumbled, appliquéed, or are made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion, they shall pay a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than 60 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 139, after line 9, to strike out:

396½. Bandings, including hat bands, bindings, bone casings, braces, cords, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbing, composed wholly or in part of silk and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 139, after line 15, to strike out:

397. Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, flouncings, nets, nettings, veils, veillings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, ornaments, belts, beltings, ribbons, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tumbled or appliquéed clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; all of the foregoing made of silk, or of silk and india rubber, or of silk, india rubber, and metal, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, 60 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the materials or goods dutiable under this paragraph shall pay not less than the rate of duty imposed upon such materials or goods herein: *And provided further*, That tumbled or appliquéed articles or fabrics shall pay not less than the rate of duty to which they would be subject if not so tumbled or appliquéed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 140, after line 9, to strike out:

398. Jacquard figured goods in the piece, of which silk is the component material of chief value, made on looms, dyed in the yarn, and containing two or more colors in the filling that show on the face of the fabric, and all manufactures of silk, or of silk and india rubber, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, and boxes or cases covered with or composed in chief value of silk or velvet, 50 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all manufactures which would otherwise be dutiable under Schedule L of this act shall, if containing wool as a component material, be classified and dutiable under the appropriate provision of Schedule K of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 140, after line 21, to strike out:

399. In ascertaining the weight of silk under the provisions of this schedule, the weight shall be taken in the condition in which found in the goods, without deduction therefrom for any dye, coloring matter, or other foreign substance or material.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 141, after line 2, to strike out:

400. Yarn of artificial or imitation silk, by whatever name known or process made, 30 per cent ad valorem. All articles and manufactures composed wholly or in chief value of such yarn shall be classified and dutiable under the respective provisions of Schedule L under which they would be classified and dutiable if composed wholly or in chief value of silk; but woven fabrics of artificial or imitation silk or of artificial or imitation horsehair shall pay a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all woven fabrics composed wholly or in part of artificial or imitation silk or of artificial or imitation horsehair, imported into the United States, shall be marked at or near the edge of said fabric, at intervals not exceeding 1 yard apart, in legible English, the words "artificial silk" or "artificial horsehair," as the case may be. Said marking shall be as nearly indelible and permanent as the nature of the article will permit. Until such article is so marked, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer. The Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out this provision.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 141, after line 22, to strike out:

401. Artificial or imitation horsehair not made up into articles, 30 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of artificial or imitation horsehair, of which artificial or imitation horsehair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 50 per cent ad valorem; braids and plaits composed wholly or in chief value of artificial or imitation horsehair, 60 per cent ad valorem;

hats, bonnets, and hoods, trimmed or untrimmed, composed wholly or in chief value of horsehair, or of artificial or imitation horsehair, 60 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 142, after line 9, to insert:

392. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, 35 cents per pound.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 142, after line 12, to insert:

393. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at not exceeding \$1 per pound, whether in singles or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, 35 cents per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding \$1 per pound, in the gray, in skeins, warps, or cops, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 45 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 50 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding \$1 per pound, in the gray, on bobbins, spools, or beams, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding \$1 per pound, colored, bleached, or dyed, in skeins or warps, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 55 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 60 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound. Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, valued at exceeding \$1 per pound, colored, bleached, or dyed, on bobbins, cops, spools, or beams, if in singles and not advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 65 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 65 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; if advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, on all numbers up to and including No. 205, 70 cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound; on all numbers exceeding No. 205, 70 cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen one-hundredths of a cent per number per pound. In assessing the duty on all spun silk or schappe silk yarn, the number shall be that indicating the size of the yarn according to the metric or French system, and shall, in all cases, refer to the size of the spun single, of which said yarn may be composed: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams. But in no case shall any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph pay less rate of duty than 37½ per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 145, after line 17, to insert:

394. Thrown silk in the gum, if singles, 50 cents per pound; if tram, 75 cents per pound; if organzine, \$1 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced in manufacture in any way, in addition thereto, 50 cents per pound.

Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of any description made from raw silk, not specially provided for in this act, if in the gum, \$1 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced in manufacture in any way, \$1.50 per pound: *Provided*, That in no case shall the duty be assessed on a less number of yards than is marked on the skeins, bobbins, cops, spools, or beams.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 146, after line 5, to insert:

395. Velvets, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, not specially provided for in this act, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, weighing not less than 5½ ounces per square yard, \$1.50 per pound; if weighing less than 5½ ounces per square yard, but not less than 4 ounces, if having more than 130 picks per inch, or if all the filling is not of cotton, \$3.20 per pound; if having 130 picks per inch or less, and if all the filling is of cotton, \$2.50 per pound; if weighing less than 4 ounces to the square yard, \$4 per pound. Plushes, cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, if weighing not less than 9½ ounces per square yard, \$1 per pound; if weighing less than 9½ ounces per square yard, \$2.40 per pound. Measurements to ascertain widths of goods for determining weight per square yard of the foregoing articles shall not include the selvages, but the duty shall be levied upon total weight of goods, including the selvages. In distinguishing between "plushes" and "velvets," the length of the pile shall be considered. Such goods, in the above classification, shall be considered as "plushes" in which the length of the pile is one-seventh of an inch or more. Such goods shall be classed as "velvets" in which the length of the pile is less than one-seventh of an inch. The distance from the bottom of the first binding pick to the extreme end of the

pile shall be considered as the length of the pile. Velvet or plush ribbons, or other pile fabrics not over 12 inches in width and not less than three-quarters of an inch in width, cut or uncut, of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, if containing no silk except that in the pile and selvages; if black, \$1.60 per pound; if other than black, \$1.75 per pound; if containing silk other than that in the pile and selvages, if black, \$2 per pound; if other than black, \$2.25 per pound. If less than three-quarters of an inch in width in addition to above rates for each one-quarter of an inch or fraction thereof less than three-quarters of an inch in width, 40 cents per pound: *Provided*, That manufactures wholly or in chief value of velvets, plushes, velvet or plush ribbons, shall pay not less than the rate of duty herein imposed upon such fabrics, and in addition one-fifth of such duties. Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, not specially provided for in this act, if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, \$4 per pound; if weighing more than one-third of an ounce, but not more than two-thirds of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, \$3 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, \$3.25 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$3.50 per pound; if weighing more than two-thirds of an ounce, but not more than 1 ounce per square yard, if in the gum, \$2.65 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, \$3 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$3.25 per pound; if weighing more than 1 ounce, but not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, if in the gum, \$2.50 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, \$2.85 per pound; if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$3.10 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 2 ounces, and if containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 70 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 85 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 30 per cent, if in the gum, 85 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$1.10 per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 40 per cent, if in the gum, \$1.05 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$1.25 per pound; if containing more than 40 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 50 per cent, if in the gum, \$1.25 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$1.50 per pound; if containing more than 50 per cent in weight of silk or if wholly of silk, if in the gum, \$2.50 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$3 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces per square yard, but not more than 8 ounces, and if containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, if in the gum, 57½ cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 70 cents per pound; if containing more than 20 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 30 per cent, if in the gum, 75 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 40 per cent, if in the gum, 90 cents per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$1.10 per pound; if containing not more than 40 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 50 per cent, if in the gum, \$1.10 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$1.30 per pound; if containing more than 50 per cent in weight of silk, or if wholly of silk, if in the gum, \$2.25 per pound; if ungummed, wholly or in part, or if further advanced by any process of manufacture, or otherwise, or if dyed or printed in the piece, \$2.75 per pound. Woven fabrics in the piece, composed wholly or of chief value of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn, and if weight is not increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk, if containing not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, \$1.75 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, \$3 per pound; if weight is increased in dyeing beyond the original weight of raw silk, if weighing more than one-third of an ounce, but not more than 1 ounce, per square yard, if black (except selvages), \$2.25 per pound; if other than black, \$3 per pound; if weighing more than 1 ounce, but not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, if black (except selvages), \$2 per pound; if other than black, \$2.75 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 1¾ ounces per square yard, if black (except selvages), \$1.80 per pound; if other than black, \$2.50 per pound; if weighing more than 1¾ ounces, but not more than 2 ounces per square yard, if black (except selvages), \$1.65 per pound; if other than black, \$2.25 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces, but not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, if black (except selvages), 75 cents per pound; if other than black, 90 cents per pound; if containing more than 30 per cent in weight of silk, but not more than 40 per cent, if black (except selvages), \$1.10 per pound; if other than black, \$1.30 per pound; if containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, and if having not more than 220 single threads to the inch in the warp, if black (except selvages), \$1.50 per pound; if other than black, \$2 per pound; if having more than 220 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 300, if black (except selvages), 1.65 per pound; if other than black, \$2.25 per pound; if having more than 300 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 380, if black (except selvages), \$1.80 per pound; if other than black, \$2.50 per pound; if having more than 380 single threads to the inch in the warp, but not more than 460, if black (except selvages), \$2 per pound; if other than black, \$2.75 per pound; if having more than 460 single threads to the inch in the warp, if black (except selvages), \$2.25 per pound; if other than black, \$3 per pound; if printed in the warp and if weighing not more than 1½ ounces per square yard, \$3.50 per pound; if weighing more than 1½ ounces, but not more than 2 ounces per square yard, \$3.25 per pound; if weighing more than 2 ounces per square yard, \$2.75 per pound. But in no case shall any goods made on Jacquard looms, or any goods containing more than one color in the filling, including such as have India rubber as a component material, or any of the goods enumerated in this paragraph, pay a less rate of duty than 50 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island a question of a general character. Of course no one except an expert can understand the silk schedule. I simply desire to ask the Senator from Rhode Island whether the amendment proposed by the Senate committee is calculated to increase or decrease the revenue from these imports?

Mr. ALDRICH. The rates are supposed to approximate existing rates. I think we shall receive more revenue on account of the substitution of specific for ad valorem rates.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 153, after line 14, to insert:

396. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished, if cut, not hemmed or hemmed only, shall pay 50 per cent ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or reversed, or have drawn threads, or are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tumbled, appliquéed, or with tucking or insertion, they shall pay 60 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 153, after line 23, to insert:

397. Ribbons, bandings, including batbands, beltings, bindings, all of the foregoing not exceeding 12 inches in width, and if with fast edges, bone casings, braces, cords, and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, and which are composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of India rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered in any manner, by hand or machinery, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 154, after line 6, to insert:

398. Laces, edgings, insertings, galloons, flouncings, neck ruffings, ruffings, braids, fringes, trimmings, ornaments, nets or nettings, vells or veillings, and articles made wholly or in part of any of the foregoing, or of chiffons, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tumbled or appliquéed, clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer: all of the foregoing made of silk, or of silk and India rubber, or of silk, India rubber, and metal, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, 60 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the materials or goods dutiable under this paragraph shall pay not less than the rate of duty imposed upon such materials or goods by this section: *Provided further*, That tumbled or appliquéed articles or fabrics shall pay no less rate of duty than that imposed upon the material if not so tumbled or appliquéed.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island a question in regard to the paragraph. Does it relate solely to silk fabrics? The reason I ask is that there is language—

Mr. ALDRICH. It does. This particular paragraph refers to silk manufactures.

Mr. BACON. Only?

Mr. ALDRICH. Only.

Mr. BACON. The reason I ask the question is that in line 12 the term "clothing ready made," between two commas, might be construed otherwise.

Mr. ALDRICH. In line 15 the Senator will find—

Mr. BACON. I am reading from this large book.

Mr. ALDRICH. "All of the foregoing."

Mr. BACON. Yes; I noticed that. That is the reason I made the inquiry. I should so construe it myself.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the intention of the committee, certainly.

Mr. BACON. It relates solely to articles of silk?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 155, after line 2, to insert:

399. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have India rubber as a component material, not specified in this act, 50 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That all manufactures which would otherwise be dutiable under this schedule of this act shall, if containing wool as a component material, be classified and dutiable under the appropriate provision of Schedule K of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 155, after line 10, to insert:

400. In ascertaining the weight of silk under the provisions of this schedule, either in the threads, yarns, or fabrics, the weight shall be taken in the condition in which found in the goods, without deductions therefrom for any dye, coloring matter, or other foreign substance or material. In ascertaining the number of single-warp threads to the inch under the provisions of this schedule, double-warp threads shall be counted as two single threads, triple-warp threads as three single threads, and so on.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 155, after line 19, to insert:

401. Yarns, threads, filaments, or imitation silk or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, if in the form of singles, 45 cents per pound; if in the form of tram, 50 cents per pound; if in the form of organzine, 60 cents per pound: *Pro-*

vided, That in no case shall any yarns or threads of artificial silk or imitation horsehair, or any yarns or threads made from waste of such materials, pay a less rate of duty than 30 per cent ad valorem; braids, laces, embroideries, galloons, neck ruffings, ruchings, fringes, trimmings, beltings, cords, tassels, ribbons, or other articles or fabrics composed wholly or in chief value of yarns, threads, filaments, or fibers of imitation silk or imitation horsehair, by whatever name known, and by whatever process made, 45 cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, 60 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BURTON. I ask—

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Ohio yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. BURTON. I yield.

Mr. BACON. I simply wish to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island in regard to the schedule generally. As I said before, it is a matter which is a sealed book to any except experts. I desire to ask the Senator whether the rates of duties, generally speaking, imposed upon imports under this schedule are rates which the committee recognize as the rates which will most conduce to revenue?

I will state to the Senator that I myself do not care how high the rates of duty are on articles of this kind, provided the rates are so apportioned as to produce the greatest revenue.

Mr. ALDRICH. My own judgment is that all of the articles which have been imported, manufactures of silk, will continue to be imported, and that under this schedule, as it now stands, the revenue will be considerably increased.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that paragraph 401 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 401 will be passed over.

Mr. KEAN. Has the amendment in paragraph 401 been agreed to, and was the paragraph then passed over?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 401 is passed over without agreeing to the amendment. All of the other amendments are agreed to.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, and read paragraph 402, under the schedule "Pulp, papers, and books."

Mr. ALDRICH. The committee hope, within a very few days, to report an amendment to the paragraph.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President—

Mr. HALE. Let it be passed over.

Mr. BACON. Will not the Senator—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine asks that the paragraph be passed over. It is passed over.

Mr. CLAPP. I call the attention of the committee—

Mr. HALE. Let it be passed, then.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the suggestion of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. CLAPP. I call attention to the fact, not only with reference to this item, but other items, that it strikes me we are going to get into difficulty by using the word "province." I simply call attention to it now, so that the committee may consider it.

Mr. ALDRICH. We are confronted with this condition on our northern border. The Dominion of Canada is divided into Provinces. These Provinces are essentially independent. For instance, some of them forbid the exportation of pulp wood and some do not, and we have to deal with those Provinces by themselves, I think.

Mr. CLAPP. The difficulty with that—I am not now speaking with reference to pulp wood, although that is an illustration—is that a Province which has mills may pursue one policy which would give this entire market to the little Province having the mills, while the other Provinces, pursuing a different line, would shut us out from all of the country north of us except the particular Province that had the mills and refused to place an export duty.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not sure but that the Senator from Minnesota is right, and that we ought to provide with respect to the Dominion or any Province or portion of the Dominion and hold the Dominion government responsible always for whatever is done in any of the Provinces.

Mr. CLAPP. I do not care to discuss it now; but, in view of the fact that the Senator said the matter was under consideration by the committee, I wished to call the attention of the committee to this matter, not only with reference to wood pulp, but as to all the relations between this country and Canada.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee why it is necessary to use the words "dependency, province, or other subdivision of government" at all? Why would not "country" cover it all? I notice in the first section of the bill the provision as proposed by the House has been amended by striking out the words "province, dependency, or colony," so that it reads, "upon all articles when imported from any foreign country." It seems to me that would cover everything, without using the additional words.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not sure but that the Senator is correct. We will take that up later.

Mr. BRISTOW. I regret that I could not hear what the Senator from Rhode Island said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Rhode Island give his attention to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. BRISTOW. I wanted to ask if the change suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island would not place a duty on the importation of wood pulp from Canada? Are there not Provinces in Canada which now have an export duty on pulp wood and wood pulp; and if the word "country" be used, would it not impose the same duty on all importations of wood pulp or pulp wood from any part of Canada the same as might be carried as the result of an export duty from a single Province?

Mr. ALDRICH. That is one of the questions involved in this whole problem which is before the committee, and the committee will try to present something later on that will cover the case as well as they can.

Mr. HALE. In the meantime, I ask after the reading of these paragraphs that they may be passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. It has been done.

Mr. HALE. It has been done with respect to one.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. All under schedule M?

Mr. HALE. No; paragraph 402.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Simply paragraph 402, or the other paragraphs? Four hundred and two has been read and passed over.

Mr. HALE. When paragraph 405 is reached, after being read I ask that it may be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be done.

The Secretary read paragraphs 403, 404, and 405.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 405 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, the chairman of the committee will pardon me a moment if I call his attention to the paragraph where it relates to other countries or provinces. I think it will be found on examination that in the Provinces of Canada lying to the north of us—New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia—they have a somewhat different rule, and therefore I think the distinction you have in the bill ought to be kept up, so that in the case of any timber or pulp or paper from any Province which imposes no restriction, no duty, or anything in the shape of an export duty, there shall be no restriction. Where a Province, either of the maritime Provinces or any other, has a restriction, it is proper enough.

I will put a case. It would not do, because the Province of New Brunswick, we will say, for instance—I do not know what the conditions there are, but the Senator from Maine would know—has restrictions, that we should apply the rule to all the other Provinces of Canada. That would not be fair and just to our people, and it would not be fair and just to them.

The Provinces in Canada are akin to our States. They are separate, independent governments of the Dominion of Canada, with the exception of Newfoundland, I think; and I am not quite sure about that. The Senator from Maine would know better whether Prince Edward Island is outside. But all the other Provinces are, as it were, States. They have governments of their own, with a legislative assembly, a lieutenant-governor, and a responsible ministry, patterned after the Dominion and the British system of government.

Now, in respect to these different Provinces, we ought to retain the distinction contained in the bill. I make these remarks because of the fact that the chairman of the committee stated that the committee had these provisions under advisement. I hope the distinction between the different Provinces that is now in the bill will be maintained.

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest to the Senator from Minnesota one consideration in this connection. The Province of Ontario forbids the exportation of wood. That is a serious matter for the paper manufacturers of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Mr. NELSON. Will the Senator allow me? I do not intend to break in on the matter, but, as I understand, that applies to unmanufactured wood sold under the Dominion licenses or timber privileges. There is no restriction on the export of the manufactured product.

Mr. ALDRICH. No.

Mr. NELSON. The pulp; but there would be on the logs.

Mr. ALDRICH. There is a restriction of that kind, which works to the very great disadvantage of the paper manufacturers of Wisconsin and Minnesota. But if we confine the arrangement merely to the Provinces, there will be very great difficulty, probably, to get the Province of Ontario to change its laws. If it applied to the whole of the Dominion of Canada,

the Dominion having absolute control over legislation if it sees fit to exercise it, it might be easy to persuade the Province of Ontario to be not unreasonable about the matter and to remove its prohibition.

Mr. NELSON. But I want to call the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island to the fact that a large number of these timber licenses or privileges are already out, executed, with that restriction in them, and those could not very well be changed by the government. They could not very well be changed where the government has sold what they call "timber areas" under a given form of license with that restriction in it, which amounts to a contract, which could not be affected by legislation. I ask the Senator to take that fact into consideration.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it is rather a complicated question—when you come to deal with Canada and its diverse Provinces upon questions relating to tariffs and duties—whether the ultimate responsibility must be placed upon the entire Dominion, and whether any amendments reported by the committee should adopt as the theory that all Canada as a whole shall be responsible for the act of any Province, or whether in detail an amendment should be framed dealing with the acts of each Province.

I am bound to say that at the present time, so far as I have examined into the matter, and with a large interest in the subject on the part of my constituents, I am not yet certain how the amendment which the committee will report regulating it should be framed, but as the chairman has indicated, all of these conditions will be considered and the committee will try in framing its amendment to secure our rights against either all Canada or any Province of Canada.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Minnesota is clearly right about the legislation in certain Provinces of Canada. They are somewhat similar in that respect to the States of the Union, but their powers are larger than those of our States. They may legislate with respect to national affairs, so to speak.

As I understand the paragraph as it reads now, if every Province in Canada except British Columbia should restrict the importation of wood pulp into this country, then it might be admitted from British Columbia. That is the point I wish to call the Senator's attention to when he considers this matter.

Mr. NELSON. I might say that my understanding is that except for the limitations, or whatever you might call them, contained in those leases, under the general tariff law of the Dominion unmanufactured timber comes in free. I have a copy of the Canadian tariff law, which I will bring up if the committee has not got it.

Mr. HALE. Rough lumber?

Mr. NELSON. No; unmanufactured, logs.

Mr. HALE. That is what I say, rough.

Mr. NELSON. No; not rough lumber, but unmanufactured.

Mr. HALE. What I mean is the original tree, the log.

Mr. NELSON. Yes; that comes in free of duty, except in cases where it is limited by those leases.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 405 will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 159, after line 8, to strike out:

407. Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for in this section, 5 cents per pound; if wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions (except as hereinafter provided), or with gelatin or flock, or if embossed or printed, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; papers, including wrapping paper, with the surface decorated or covered with a design, fancy effect, pattern, or character, whether produced in the pulp or otherwise, but not by lithographic process, 4½ cents per pound; if embossed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock, 5 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That paper wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, and weighing less than 15 pounds per ream of 480 sheets, on a basis of 20 by 25 inches, shall pay a duty of 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; parchment papers, and grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent, or partially so, by whatever name known, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; all other grease-proof and imitation parchment papers, not specially provided for in this section, by whatever name known, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; bags, envelopes, printed matter other than lithographic, and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing papers, not specially provided for in this section, and all boxes of paper or wood covered with any of the foregoing paper, 5 cents a pound and 30 per cent ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, 30 per cent ad valorem; plain basic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing, baryta coating, or for photographic or solar printing processes, 3 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem.

And to insert:

407. Surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this section, 2½ cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; if printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock, 3 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; parchment papers, 2 cents per pound and 20 per cent ad valorem; plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing, or baryta coating, and basic papers for solar and other light printing, 3 cents per pound and 10

per cent ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, 30 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That paper wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, and weighing less than 15 pounds per ream of 480 sheets, on a basis of 20 by 25 inches, shall pay a duty of 5 cents per pound and 30 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BROWN. I ask to have that paragraph passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. BROWN. And also the proposed amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Yes; the request covers both the original paragraph and the amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 161, after line 6, to strike out:

408. Pictures, post cards, calendars, cards, labels, placards, and other articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper, lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone or metal (except music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same, not specially provided for in this section), if other than labels, flaps, and cigar bands and not exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 25 cents per pound; exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, and not exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 10 cents per pound; exceeding 400 square inches cutting size in dimensions, 35 per cent ad valorem; exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 8 cents per pound; any of the foregoing that are die cut or embossed shall pay one-half of 1 cent per pound in addition, but if both die cut and embossed they shall pay 1 cent per pound in addition: *Provided*, That in the case of articles hereinbefore specified in this paragraph, the thickness or the thickness and size which shall determine the rate of duty to be imposed shall be that of the thinnest material found in the article, but for the purposes of this paragraph the thickness of lithographs mounted or pasted upon paper, cardboard, or other material shall be the combined thickness of the lithograph and the piece on which it is mounted or pasted. Labels and flaps, if printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as three colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 25 cents per pound; cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings, 30 cents per pound; labels and flaps printed in eight or more colors, but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 35 cents per pound; cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings, 40 cents per pound; labels and flaps printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 50 cents per pound; cigar bands printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 55 cents per pound; labels, flaps, and cigar bands, if embossed, shall pay 5 cents per pound in addition to the foregoing rates. Decalcomanias, in ceramic colors, 80 cents per pound; if backed with metal leaf, 70 cents per pound; all other decalcomanias, 45 cents per pound. Books of paper or other material for children's use, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, and all booklets and fashion magazines or periodicals, any of these printed in whole or in part by lithographic process or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound.

And to insert:

408. Pictures, calendars, cards, labels, flaps, cigar bands, placards, and other articles, composed wholly or in chief value of paper lithographically printed in whole or in part from stone, metal, or material other than gelatin (except boxes, or music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper, or of bound or unbound books, accompanying the same, not specially provided for in this section), shall pay duty at the following rates: Labels and flaps, printed in less than eight colors (bronze printing to be counted as three colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 25 cents per pound; cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings, 30 cents per pound; labels and flaps printed in eight or more colors, but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 30 cents per pound; cigar bands of the same number of colors and printings, 35 cents per pound; labels and flaps, printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 50 cents per pound; cigar bands, printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, 55 cents per pound; booklets, 7 cents per pound; books of paper or other material for children's use, not exceeding in weight 24 ounces each, 6 cents per pound; fashion magazines or periodicals, printed in whole or in part by lithographic process, or decorated by hand, 8 cents per pound; booklets, decorated in whole or in part by hand or by spraying, 15 cents per pound. Decalcomanias in ceramic colors, \$1 per pound; if backed with metal leaf, 65 cents per pound; all other decalcomanias, 40 cents per pound. All other articles than those hereinbefore specifically provided for in this paragraph, not exceeding eight one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 20 cents per pound; exceeding eight and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 7 cents per pound; exceeding twenty one-thousandths of 1 inch in thickness, 6 cents per pound: *Provided*, That in the case of articles hereinbefore specified the thickness which shall determine the rate of duty to be imposed shall be that of the thinnest material found in the article, but for the purposes of this paragraph the thickness of lithographs mounted or pasted upon paper, cardboard, or other material shall be the combined thickness of the lithograph and the foundation on which it is mounted or pasted.

Mr. BROWN. I ask that the same order be made in regard to that paragraph.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska asks that the paragraph be passed over.

Mr. DEPEW. I rose to make the same request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The next amendment was, on page 164, after line 17, to strike out:

409. Writing, letter, note, handmade, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, typewriter, and onionskin and imitation onionskin paper, calendered or uncalendered, weighing 6½ pounds or over, but not exceeding 15 pounds per ream, 2 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; weighing more than 15 pounds per ream, 3½ cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated in any manner, it shall pay 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That in computing the duty on such paper every 180,000 square inches shall be taken to be a ream.

And to insert:

409. Writing, letter, note, handmade paper and paper commercially known as handmade paper and machine handmade paper, japan paper and imitation japan paper by whatever name known, and bond, record, tablet, typewriter, manifold, and onionskin and imitation onionskin papers, calendered or uncalendered, weighing 6½ pounds or over per ream, 3½ cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, other than by lithographic process, it shall pay 10 per cent ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: *Provided*, That in computing the duty on such paper every 180,000 square inches shall be taken to be a ream.

Mr. BROWN. I ask the same order as to that paragraph.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 409 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The next amendment was, on page 165, after line 18, to strike out the subhead "Manufactures of paper."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 165, line 21, after the word "section," to insert "folded or flat;" and in the same line, before the words "per cent," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty," so as to make the paragraph read:

410. Paper envelopes not specially provided for in this section, folded or flat, if plain, 20 per cent ad valorem; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, decorated, or lined, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 166, line 1, before the words "per cent," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty-five;" in line 3, before the words "per cent," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-five;" in line 6, before the words "per cent," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "twenty-five;" in the same line, after the word "That," to strike out "paper combined with other material, whether the same be known as paper or not, and;" in line 11, after the word "boxes," to insert "plain or printed but not lithographed;" and in line 12, after the word "section," to strike out "shall be dutiable at not less than the rate imposed by this section upon manufactures of the material of which they are made" and insert "35 per cent ad valorem; articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper printed by the photogelatin process and not specially provided for in this act, 3 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem;" so as to make the paragraph read:

411. Jacquard designs on ruled paper, or cut on Jacquard cards, and parts of such designs, 35 per cent ad valorem; press boards or press paper, valued at 10 cents per pound or over, 35 per cent ad valorem; paper hangings wholly or in chief value of paper, 25 per cent ad valorem; wrapping paper not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem; paper not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That paper embossed, or cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, bands, strips, or other forms, or cut or shaped for boxes, plain or printed but not lithographed, and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem; articles composed wholly or in chief value of paper printed by the photogelatin process and not specially provided for in this act, 3 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURROWS. Let paragraph 411 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 411 will be passed over with the amendment agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 166, line 24, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "post cards not specially provided for in this section, if wholly of paper, 5 cents per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem; all other, 45 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

412. Books of all kinds, bound or unbound, including blank books, slate books and pamphlets, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of paper, and not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued.

The next amendment was, on page 167, after line 5, to strike out:

414. All boxes made wholly or in chief value of paper or papier mache, and all boxes (except metal), lacquered, or covered, trimmed or decorated with shells, 45 per cent ad valorem.

And insert:

414. All boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, if covered with surface-coated paper, 45 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 167, line 18, before the words "per cent," to strike out "forty" and insert "thirty-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

416. Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in Schedule N—Sundries, on page 167, line 20, after the word "kinds," to insert "including imita-

tion pearl beads;" in line 26, after the word "in," where it occurs the second time, to strike out "part" and insert "chief value;" on page 168, line 4, after the word "in," to strike out "part" and insert "chief value;" and in line 7, before the word "articles," to insert "such," so as to make the paragraph read:

417. Beads of all kinds, including imitation pearl beads, not threaded or strung, 35 per cent ad valorem; strung loosely on thread for facility in transportation only, 35 per cent ad valorem; fabrics, nets or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings, curtains, fringes, and other articles not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal, or other material, but not in part of wool, 60 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That no article composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles made of glass, paste, gelatin, metal, or other material shall pay duty at a less rate than is imposed in any paragraph of this section upon such articles without such beads or spangles.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 168, line 9, before the word "composed," to strike out "if;" in line 12, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 20 per cent ad valorem;" in line 14, after the word "composed," to insert "wholly or in chief value;" in line 16, after the word "osier," to strike out "or;" and in the same line, after the word "rattan," to insert "cuba bark or manila hemp," so as to make the paragraph read:

418. Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, cuba bark, or manila hemp, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, 15 per cent ad valorem; hats, bonnets, and hoods composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, cuba bark, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured, but not trimmed, 35 per cent ad valorem; if trimmed, 50 per cent ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read the next paragraph, as follows:

419. Brushes, brooms, and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils in quills or otherwise, 40 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BURROWS. Let the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 419 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Michigan.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 169, after line 8, to strike out the subhead "Buttons and button forms."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 169, after line 9, to strike out paragraph 422, in the following words:

422. Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 169, line 15, after the word "the," to strike out "rates herein specified for the respective buttons, the line-button measure being one-fortieth of 1 inch, namely," and insert "following rates, the line button being one-fortieth of 1 inch, namely;" on page 170, line 6, after the word "gross," to strike out "snap fasteners or clasps, or parts thereof, by whatever name known, 50 per cent ad valorem; buttons of metal, embossed with a design, device, pattern, or lettering, 45 per cent ad valorem;" and in line 11, after the word "studs," to insert "composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, or ivory," so as to make the paragraph read:

423. Buttons or parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line-button measure being one-fortieth of 1 inch, namely: Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, metal trousers buttons (except steel), and nickel bar buttons, one-twelfth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of bone, and steel trousers buttons, one-fourth of 1 cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, 1½ cents per line per gross; buttons of horn, vegetable ivory, glass, or metal, not specially provided for in this section, three-fourths of 1 cent per line per gross, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, 15 per cent ad valorem; shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier-maché, pulp or other similar material, not specially provided for in this section, valued at not exceeding 3 cents per gross, 1 cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for in this section, and all collar or cuff buttons and studs composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, or ivory, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary read the next paragraph, as follows:

424. Coal, bituminous, and coal slack, or culm, and shale, 67 cents per ton of 28 bushels, 80 pounds to the bushel; compositions used for fuel in which coal or coal dust is the component material of chief value, whether in briquettes or other form, 20 per cent ad valorem; coke, 20 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency, province, or colony which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty: *Provided further*, That on all coal imported into the United States which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam and engaged in trade with foreign countries, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the

United States, and which are registered under the laws of the United States, a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

Mr. ALDRICH. The committee will suggest an amendment to this paragraph later on.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator does not suggest that it be passed over?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I suggest that it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, on the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming.

The next amendment was, on page 171, line 13, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" in line 15, after the word "manufactures," to insert "wholly or in chief value;" and in line 17, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

425. Cork bark cut into squares, cubes, or quarters, 8 cents per pound; manufactured corks over three-fourths of an inch in diameter, measured at larger end, 15 cents per pound; three-fourths of an inch and less in diameter, measured at larger end, 25 cents per pound; cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste or granulated cork, and not otherwise provided for in this section, 6 cents per pound; manufactures wholly or in chief value of cork, or of cork bark, or of artificial cork or cork substitutes, granulated or ground cork, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 171, after line 21, to strike out:

427. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 35 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That no articles shall be dutiable as toys except those made as playthings for children.

And to insert:

427. Dolls, and parts of dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys, and parts of toys, not composed of china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BURKETT. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] was called out of the Chamber, and requested me to have some of these paragraphs passed over. I ask that paragraph 427 be passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think an amendment has been prepared to meet the views of the Senator from West Virginia. However, I do not object to its going over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The next amendment was, on page 172, line 9, after the word "grains," to insert "and;" and in the same line, after the word "emery," to strike out "and corundum," so as to make the paragraph read:

428. Emery grains and emery, manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, 1 cent per pound; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery or corundum is the component material of chief value, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 172, after line 13, to strike out:

429. Firecrackers of all kinds, bombs, rockets, Roman candles, and fireworks of all descriptions, 8 cents per pound; the weight to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

And insert:

429. Firecrackers of all kinds, 8 cents per pound; bombs, rockets, Roman candles, and fireworks of all descriptions, not specially provided for in this section, 12 cents per pound; the weight on all the foregoing to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The next amendment was, on page 172, after line 22, to strike out:

430. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem.

And insert:

430. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles suitable for miners' use, 20 per cent ad valorem; all other not specially provided for in this section, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 173, line 11, before the word "cents," to strike out "eight" and insert "six;" and in line 13, after the word "each," to insert "three-fourths of," so as to make the paragraph read:

432. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of 144 boxes, containing not more than 100 matches per box, 6 cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than 100 matches each, three-fourths of 1 cent per 1,000 matches.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 173, after line 14, to strike out:

433. Percussion caps, cartridges, and cartridge shells empty, 30 per cent ad valorem; blasting caps, \$2 per thousand; mining, blasting, or safety fuses of all kinds, 35 per cent ad valorem.

And insert:

433. Percussion caps and cartridges, 30 per cent ad valorem; blasting caps, \$2 per thousand; mining, blasting, or safety fuses of all kinds, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 174, line 1, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" in line 8, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and in line 11, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

434. Feathers and downs of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this section, 20 per cent ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this section, 60 per cent ad valorem; boas, boutonnières, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for in this section, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers, flowers, leaves, or other materials or articles herein mentioned, 60 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 175, in line 12, to strike out "Furs dressed on the skin, but not dyed, sewed, repaired, or advanced in any manner further than dressed, 20 per cent ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, composed of fur or of which fur is the component material of chief value, but not in part of wool, 35 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of fur or of which fur is the component material of chief value, not composed in part of wool and not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 35 per cent ad valorem: *Provided*, That furs dressed on the skin, when dyed, repaired, sewed, or advanced in any manner further than dressed, shall not be classified for duty at a lower rate than that herein imposed upon manufactures of fur" and to insert "Furs dressed on the skin, but not advanced further than dyeing and repairing, 20 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing, dyeing, and repairing, when prepared for use as material, including plates, linings, and crosses, 35 per cent ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description, partly or wholly manufactured, composed of or of which fur is the component material of chief value, but not in part of wool, 50 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

435. Furs dressed on the skin, but not advanced further than dyeing and repairing, 20 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of furs, further advanced than dressing, dyeing, and repairing, when prepared for use as material, including plates, linings, and crosses, 35 per cent ad valorem; articles of wearing apparel of every description, partly or wholly manufactured, composed of or of which fur is the component material of chief value, but not in part of wool, 50 per cent ad valorem. Furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, including fur skins carotred, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa asks that the paragraph be passed over. It will be passed over.

Mr. FLINT. I ask that paragraph 433 be passed over. The Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BRANDEGEE] asked me to have it passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment was agreed to. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 175, line 21, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

438. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, 20 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of human hair, or of which human hair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 175, after line 22, to strike out:

439. Hair, animal, other than that directed by this act to be classed as wool; if dyed or otherwise advanced, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 176, line 5, after the word "cloth," to insert "any of the foregoing not composed of wool," so as to make the paragraph read:

441. Haircloth, known as "crinoline" cloth, 8 cents per square yard; haircloth, known as "hair seating," and hair press cloth, any of the foregoing not composed of wool, 20 cents per square yard.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 176, after line 6, to strike out:

442. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than \$4.50 per dozen, \$1.50 per dozen; valued at more than \$4.50 per dozen and not more than \$9 per dozen, \$3 per dozen; valued at more than \$9 per dozen and not more than \$18 per dozen, \$5 per dozen; valued at more than \$18 per dozen, \$7 per dozen; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 20 per cent ad valorem.

And insert:

442. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than \$5 per dozen, \$1.25 per dozen; valued at more than \$5 per dozen and not more than \$10 per dozen, \$2.25 per dozen; valued at more than \$10 per dozen and not more than \$20 per dozen, \$4 per dozen; valued at more than \$20 per dozen, \$5.50 per dozen; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. LODGE. Let that be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 177, line 9, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

443. Indurated fiber ware and manufactures of pulp, not specifically provided for in this section, printed or unprinted, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 177, line 13, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

444. Jewelry and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, and articles not specially provided for in this section, used to be worn upon the person or carried in the hand for purpose of adornment or utility, made in part of metal, including chain purses and bags, of gold or silver wire or imitations thereof, portmonnaies, watch charms and guards, precious stones and corals set, and pearls set or strung, and cameos in frames, 60 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the committee have under consideration an amendment to this paragraph providing for specific duties, which they will submit within a day or two.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 177, after line 19, to strike out:

445. Diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and sapphires irrespective of size, and precious stones of other varieties when not exceeding 1 inch in any one dimension; any of the foregoing advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set, 10 per cent ad valorem; imitations of precious stones, coral, and pearls, composed wholly of glass or paste, not exceeding 1 inch in any one dimension, and not engraved, painted, ornamented, or decorated, and not mounted or set, 20 per cent ad valorem.

And insert:

445. Pearls and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung, 10 per cent ad valorem; diamonds and bort, coral, rubies, cameos, and other precious stones and semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry, 10 per cent ad valorem; imitation precious stones for use in the manufacture of jewelry, doublets, artificial, or so-called synthetic or reconstructed pearls, rubies, or other precious stones, 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the chairman of the committee if this low rate of duty is put upon these articles because it is believed they will yield the most revenue at that rate?

Mr. ALDRICH. The experience of the country has shown that this rate is the highest point at which a duty can be fixed and practically collect any revenue at all.

Mr. BACON. I made the inquiry because that, of course, is the only thing which would justify so low a rate of duty. They are articles which ought to bear the highest rate of duty which is consistent with the desired amount of revenue from them, and I suppose that that must be the case, and that is the reason I made the inquiry of the Senator, and that the rate here proposed is deemed to be the rate at which the greatest revenue can be derived from this class of articles.

Mr. ALDRICH. We have tried, I think, twice to impose a 25 per cent ad valorem duty on such articles, and the result has been that no dutiable importations were made and no revenue raised.

Mr. BACON. I suppose the fact is that a high rate of duty is too great an inducement to smuggling an article that is easily smuggled.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 178, after line 13, to strike out:

446. Coral, articles of, advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cutting or any other process, when not exceeding 1 inch in any one dimension, not beads and not set, 50 per cent ad valorem; articles or manufactures of coral, except jewelry and beads, not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 50 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 178, after line 20, to strike out:

447. Pearls; in their natural state, 10 per cent ad valorem; drilled, half, sawed, or split, or otherwise advanced, 20 per cent ad valorem; collections of pearls selected, matched, or graded shall be dutiable as jewelry.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 178, line 25, after the word "Band," to insert "bend;" in the same line, after the word "leather," to insert "rough leather;" on page 179, line 3, after the word "finished," to strike out "chamois and;" in line 5, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" in line 6, after the words "ad valorem," to insert "chamois skins, 20 per cent ad valorem;" in line 8, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather, 20 per cent ad valorem" and to insert "patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 27 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 27 cents per pound and 8 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem;" and in line 17, after the word "leather," to strike out "and glove leather," so as to make the paragraph read:

448. Band, bend, or belting leather, rough leather, and sole leather, 5 per cent ad valorem; dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep, and goatskins (including lamb and kid skins) dressed and finished, other skins and bookbinders' calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem; chamois skins, 20 per cent ad valorem; skins for Morocco, tanned but unfinished, 5 per cent ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, or enameled leather weighing not over 10 pounds per dozen hides or skins, 27 cents per pound and 15 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 10 pounds and not over 25 pounds per dozen, 27 cents per pound and 8 per cent ad valorem; if weighing over 25 pounds per dozen, 20 cents per pound and 10 per cent ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte-action leather, 20 per cent ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, 50 cents per gross pairs and 10 per cent ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, 15 per cent ad valorem; *Provided*, That leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, and gaffre leather, shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay duty accordingly.

Mr. DIXON. I ask that that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 180, line 2, after the word "jewelry," to insert "and manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section;" and in line 5, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "any of the foregoing permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining, or luncheon and similar sets, 50 per cent ad valorem; manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 30 per cent ad valorem. Articles and manufactures of rawhide, or of which rawhide is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, 50 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

449. Bags, baskets, belts, satchels, cardcases, pocketbooks, jewel boxes, portfolios, and other boxes and cases, made wholly of or in chief value of leather, not jewelry, and manufactures of leather, or of which leather is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 40 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 180, after line 14, to strike out:

450. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, namely: On gloves not exceeding 14 inches in length, \$4 per dozen pairs; on gloves exceeding 14 inches in length, \$4 per dozen pairs and 35 cents per dozen pairs in addition for each inch or major portion thereof in excess of 14 inches; the length in each case being the extreme length of the glove when stretched to its full extent.

And insert:

450. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

450a. Women's or children's "glace" finish, schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, \$1.75 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$2.25 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$2.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, schmaschen (sheep), \$3 per dozen pairs.

450b. Women's or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over 14 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.50 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, \$4 per dozen pairs.

450c. Women's or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over 14 and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.75 per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, \$4 per dozen pairs.

450d. Women's or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 17 inches in length, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$3.50 per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per dozen pairs.

450e. Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs; over 14 inches and not over 17 inches in length, \$3.75 per dozen pairs; over 17 inches in length, \$4.75 per dozen pairs; men's goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, \$4 per dozen pairs.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the committee why there is not an ad valorem rather than a specific duty on gloves? There is certainly a very great and wide range in quality and in prices of gloves which are imported. A great many of them are high-class gloves, which are used by people of wealth, and a great many of them are inferior gloves, which are low in price and which are used by people of more moderate means.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that it is the policy of the committee to recommend specific duties wherever they can be levied. In this particular case the duties are ad valorem, and the duties contained in these paragraphs are the same as those imposed by the Dingley Act.

Mr. BACON. I understand the Senator to say that these are ad valorem duties. Take gloves on which a duty of \$4.50 a dozen pairs is imposed—

Mr. ALDRICH. These are compound duties.

Mr. BACON. Compound, yes. I recognize, of course, that there are instances in which specific duties are important to prevent undervaluation and other methods by which the Government is defrauded of its revenue; but there is a very wide difference in the value of different classes of gloves. As I said before, some of them are of very high grade, very expensive, and used by people of wealth; others are very much cheaper; and yet the system of the imposition of duty in this case, while there is some little difference by reason of the element of ad valorem, which enters into it, the larger duty is a specific duty, and this makes the burden fall upon the consumers of the common class of gloves as heavily as it falls upon the consumers of the very highest and most expensive classes.

I suppose, of course, there is a good reason why there should be that distinction, and I do not, in making the inquiry, make it in the way of criticism of the committee, but I should like to know the reason for it. It seems to me, Mr. President, that this is one item where the comfort of the great masses of the people is so largely involved that, unless there is some good reason for it, the people who use the cheaper classes of gloves ought not to be required to pay as large duty as those who use expensive gloves.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think that when the paragraph is regularly reached for consideration I shall be able to explain it to the Senator satisfactorily.

Mr. BACON. I understand from what the Senator from Rhode Island has said that this part of the schedule is considered as passed over and that he intends to give an explanation of it when it comes up.

Mr. ALDRICH. I meant when it was regularly reached. It is the purpose of the committee to take up the bill on Monday for consideration by paragraphs for actual disposition. When this paragraph is reached in order I will be very glad to make the explanation.

Mr. BACON. Do I understand the chairman of the committee to mean that on Monday we will take up each paragraph of the bill, or only those which have been passed over?

Mr. ALDRICH. Those which have been passed over.

Mr. BACON. For that reason I suggested that this amendment ought to be classed among those passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. Very well; let the amendment be passed over.

Mr. CLAY. Is it not true that this entire glove schedule is simply a reenactment of the Dingley law?

Mr. ALDRICH. It is.

Mr. CLAY. As I understand—I have taken the bill and gone through it—there has not been a change in it.

Mr. ALDRICH. None whatever.

Mr. CLAY. I understand the House raised the rates considerably and the Senate committee has fixed the rates exactly as they were in the Dingley law.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator accurately describes the situation.

Mr. BACON. I recognize that, of course; but if there is any defect in the law as it stands I think it ought to be corrected.

Mr. SMOOT. I call the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the fact that if he will read paragraphs 450a, 450b, and 450c, he will find the rates are different upon the same lengths of gloves. The three paragraphs describe the gloves as to their value; that is, the description of the glove is virtually the value of the glove.

Mr. BACON. That is true, so far as that value is indicated by the length of the gloves.

Mr. SMOOT. No; it is the material that is in the glove, the way the material is finished, that constitutes the value of the glove.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, of course I am not so familiar with the matter as the Senator from Utah, because he has had opportunities from which I have been debarred; but take, for instance, paragraph 450a:

450a. Women's or children's "glace" finish, schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over 14 inches in length, \$1.75 per dozen pairs.

Mr. SMOOT. "Schmaschen," which is spoken of in paragraph 450a, means a glove made from stillborn skin. They are the lowest-priced gloves. The duty provided on this quality of gloves not over 14 inches long is \$1.75 per dozen pairs.

Mr. BACON. That is true; that is one class.

Mr. SMOOT. Then turn to paragraph 450c, which reads:

450c. Women's or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over 14 inches in length, \$3 per dozen pairs.

So the duty on one kind of gloves is \$1.75 per dozen pairs and on the other is \$3 per dozen pairs.

Mr. BACON. There is a difference in the classification, as indicated by the Senator, but doubtless there are great differences in gloves, even among those several classes.

Mr. SMOOT. I do not believe there is any difference as to the cost of making the glove, and that is what we are providing for here.

Mr. BACON. I will not pursue the matter now. The Senator from Rhode Island has promised that there shall be an explanation of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. As the Chair understands, paragraph 450 is passed over, at the request of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. Paragraph 450 and paragraphs 450a, 450b, and 450c.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 450 includes the paragraphs 450a, 450b, 450c, 450d, and 450e. It is all one amendment, and will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 182, after line 17, to strike out:

451. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all gloves wholly or in part of leather: On gloves lined with cotton, silk, woolen, or other textile fabric, \$1 per dozen pairs; on gloves lined with fur or skin, \$2.50 per dozen pairs; on pique or prix seam gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs; on hand-sewn gloves, \$1 per dozen pairs; on gloves having "crow's feet" stitched, sewn, or silked on the backs thereof, or having points stitched, sewn, embroidered, or silked on the backs thereof, each point being produced with more than a single row or line of stitching, sewing, embroidery, or silked, whether the same be continuous or otherwise, 40 cents per dozen pairs.

And insert:

451. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all leather gloves, when lined, \$1 per dozen pairs; on all pique or prix seam gloves, 40 cents per dozen pairs; on all gloves stitched or embroidered, with more than three single strands or cords, 40 cents per dozen pairs.

Mr. NELSON. Paragraph 451 ought to be passed over with the other paragraphs of the glove schedule, because it gives coloring to the other amendments and is an addition to the rates prescribed in the other paragraphs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Minnesota.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 183, line 15, after the word "saddlery," to strike out "and whips or parts thereof," so as to make the paragraph read:

453. Harness, saddles, saddlery, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, 35 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. DIXON. Let paragraph 453 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 453 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Montana.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 183, line 21, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

454. Manufactures of amber, asbestos, bladders, catgut or whip gut or worm gut, or wax, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 183, line 26, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" on page 184, line 1, before the words "per cent," to strike out "thirty" and insert "thirty-five;" and in line 4, after the word "thereof," to strike out "sponges made of rubber, 40 per cent ad valorem; combs, composed of horn and metal, 40 per cent ad valorem," so as to make the paragraph read:

455. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, 35 per cent ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 184, line 11, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

456. Manufactures of gutta-percha, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of Paris, papier-maché, and vulcanized india rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, 35 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 185, after line 3, to strike out:

461. Violin rosin, in boxes or cases or otherwise, 20 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 185, line 7, after the word "and," to strike out "statuary" and insert "sculptures."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same paragraph, in line 8, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" in line 9, before the words "per cent," to strike out "twenty" and insert "fifteen;" in the same line, after the word "term," to strike out "statuary" and insert "sculptures;" in line 11, after the word "such," to strike out "statuary as is" and insert "as are;" in line 13, after the word "as," to strike out "is" and insert "are;" in line 14, before the word "sculptor," to strike out "statuary or;" and in line 17, after the word "process," to strike out "Provided, That any of the foregoing which are proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under rules prescribed by him, to have been in existence more than twenty years prior to their importation shall be admitted free of duty," so as to make the paragraph read:

462. Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and sculptures, not specially provided for in this section, 15 per cent ad valorem; but the term "sculptures" as used in this act shall be understood to include only such as are cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as are the professional production of a sculptor only, and the term "painting" as used in this act shall be understood not to include such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or other mechanical process.

Mr. BURKETT. I will ask to have paragraph 462 go over without adopting the amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. One amendment has already been adopted.

Mr. BURKETT. I will, however, ask that it go over without the adoption of the amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 462 will be passed over. The first amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I would suggest that whenever a paragraph is passed over, it ought to be passed over without reference to any action which has been had on any amendment before the request was made, because it is going to be extremely awkward to take up a paragraph after one or two amendments have been acted upon; and there is nothing in the documents which we have which will indicate to us that there has been such action until the time comes for final action. I supposed that that was the case when a request was made to pass a paragraph over. Is not that the understanding of the chairman of the committee?

Mr. ALDRICH. No.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has repeatedly stated, when a request has been made, that a paragraph be passed over after amendments have been agreed to, that the paragraph is

passed over with the amendments agreed to; and therefore the Chair is desirous that it shall be understood now whether the amendments shall be considered as agreed to or not agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. But it is also understood that the Senate can go back and make any amendments they please to the text.

Mr. CULBERSON. I was going to make the statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. BACON. I understand that; but I think confusion would be avoided by adopting the course I have suggested.

Mr. BURKETT. We are going along pretty rapidly here. I was trying to get up before any amendment to the paragraph was adopted to ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Then it will be understood that the paragraph will be passed over without any of the amendments to it being agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 185, line 23, after the word "wood," to strike out "or other material not metal;" and in line 25, before the word "cents," to strike out "fifty" and insert "forty-five," so as to make the paragraph read:

464. Pencils of paper or wood, filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, 45 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem; slate pencils, covered with wood, 35 per cent ad valorem; all other slate pencils, 3 cents per 100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 186, line 3, after the word "wood," to strike out "10 per cent ad valorem" and insert "or other material, black, 1½ cents per ounce; colored, 2 cents per ounce; copying, 3 cents per ounce," so as to make the paragraph read:

465. Pencil leads not in wood or other material, black, 1½ cents per ounce; colored, 2 cents per ounce; copying, 3 cents per ounce.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I ask that paragraph 465 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Iowa.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 186, line 8, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

466. Photographic dry plates or films, not otherwise specially provided for in this section, 25 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 186, line 16, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

467. Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than 40 cents per gross, 15 cents per gross; other tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay, 50 cents per gross and 25 per cent ad valorem; other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this section, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, 60 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 186, line 23, after the words "ad valorem," to strike out "Provided, That any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency, province, or colony which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty," so as to make the paragraph read:

468. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins, 15 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I ask that paragraph 468 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, with the permission of the Senator from Rhode Island, I believe that the House bill placed agricultural implements, plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, thrashing machines, and cotton gins on the free list, and the Senate bill places a duty upon them of 15 per cent. Is that correct?

Mr. ALDRICH. No; not quite correct. This is the same as the provision of the House bill with the proviso of the House bill stricken out.

That proviso reads:

Provided, That any of the foregoing, when imported from any country, dependency, province, or colony which imposes no tax or duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be imported free of duty.

There is no country of that kind on the face of the globe, so far as I know.

Mr. CLAY. Then the Senate committee bill imposes a duty of 15 per cent ad valorem; is that correct?

Mr. ALDRICH. The House bill imposes a duty of 15 per cent.

Mr. CLAY. Does not the Senator think that those articles ought to be on the free list?

Mr. ALDRICH. I can see no reason for it at this moment.

Mr. CLAY. Take agricultural implements. The whole country is vitally interested in them. Let that paragraph go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph has already gone over, at the request of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 187, line 8, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

471. Waste, not specially provided for in this section, 10 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 187, after line 9, to insert:

471a. Upon any foreign-built yacht, pleasure boat, or vessel not used or intended to be used for trade, purchased after the passage of this act by a citizen of the United States there shall be levied and collected a duty of 35 per cent ad valorem, to be payable at the time of the first arrival of said yacht within the jurisdiction of the United States after said purchase if said yacht was purchased outside the jurisdiction of the United States, or at the time of the purchase if said yacht was purchased within the jurisdiction of the United States, but this duty shall not be levied more than once on the same yacht. Any yacht upon which the duty has been paid as above prescribed shall be entitled to all the privileges and shall be subject to all the requirements prescribed by sections 4214, 4215, 4217, and 4218 of the Revised Statutes and acts amendatory thereto in the same manner as if said yacht had been built in the United States, and shall be subject to tonnage duty and light money only in the same manner as if said yacht had been built in the United States. So much of section 5 of chapter 212 of the law of 1908, approved May 28, 1908, as relates to yachts built outside the United States and owned by citizens of the United States shall not be applied to yachts on which duty has been paid as prescribed in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 188, after line 11, to insert:

471b. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this section, a duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this section, a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 188, after line 17, to insert:

471c. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this section, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this section as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this section, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island with respect to paragraph 471b. Is not that language broad enough to impose a duty of 10 per cent on every possible article? It says everything not enumerated. There are a great many things which are not enumerated.

Mr. ALDRICH. Not enumerated or provided for. That is the existing law and always has been.

Mr. HEYBURN. The inclusion would take in everything.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is supposed to include everything that is not otherwise provided for either on the free list or on the dutiable list.

Mr. HEYBURN. And that every article—if they have overlooked anything and not provided for it—without consideration of the merits as to that article, must pay this duty.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think that is all right.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is pretty sweeping.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is a pretty small duty.

Mr. HEYBURN. We might overlook some pretty large articles.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the Committee on Finance is not likely, judging from the applications which have come to it from every direction, to omit anything.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think they have not omitted much, but still it is a very sweeping proposition.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 189, after line 16, to insert a new paragraph, 471d.

Mr. FOSTER. I ask that 471d be passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over after it shall have been read.

The amendment of the Committee on Finance was, after line 16, on page 189, to insert as a new section the following:

471d. There shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands the rates of duty which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That all articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the Philippine Islands coming into the United States from the Philippine Islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty, except rice, and except, in any fiscal year, sugar in excess of 300,000 gross tons, wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco in excess of 300,000 pounds, filler tobacco in excess of 1,500,000 pounds, and cigars in excess of 150,000,000 cigars; and there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the excess of each of said articles in any fiscal year, the same being the growth, product, or manufacture of the Philippine Islands, which excess shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe, and upon rice, a rate of duty equal to the duty provided upon the importation of like articles from foreign countries other than Cuba into the United States: *And provided further*, That the aforesaid exemptions of tobacco and cigars from duty shall become effective when and continue only so long as there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon tobacco and cigars imported into the Philippine Islands from any foreign country the same duties as are required by this act to be levied, collected, and paid upon tobacco and cigars imported into the United States from any foreign country; and shall become effective when and continue only so long as duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar imported into the Philippine Islands from any foreign country, as follows: Upon sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, \$1.68½ per 100 pounds, and upon sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, and upon all sugar which has gone through the process of refining, \$1.90 per 100 pounds: *And provided further*, That, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, preference in the right of free entry of sugar to be imported into the United States from the Philippine Islands, as provided herein, shall be given to producers of less than 500 tons in each fiscal year: *And provided further*, That all articles wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of the Philippine Islands admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty under the provisions of this act, and coming directly from said islands to the United States for use and consumption therein, shall be hereafter exempt from any export duties imposed in the Philippine Islands: *Provided, however*, That in consideration of the rates of duty aforesaid, all articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, shall be admitted to the Philippine Islands from the United States free of duty: *And provided further*, That there shall be paid upon articles of merchandise of Philippine Islands manufacture coming into the United States under the provisions of this section a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the United States upon the like articles of merchandise of domestic manufacture; such tax to be paid by internal revenue stamp or stamps to be provided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and to be affixed in such manner and under such regulations as he, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe; and such articles of Philippine Islands manufacture mentioned in this proviso shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the Philippine Islands: *And provided further*, That there shall be paid upon articles of merchandise manufactured in the United States and going into the Philippine Islands a tax equal to the internal-revenue tax imposed in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles of merchandise when manufactured in the Philippine Islands; such tax to be paid by internal-revenue stamps or otherwise as provided by the laws in force in the Philippine Islands upon the like articles; and such articles manufactured in the United States mentioned in this proviso and going into the Philippine Islands shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws of the United States: *Provided further*, That from and after the passage of this act, all internal revenues collected in or for account of the Philippine Islands shall be paid into the insular treasury and shall only be paid out therefrom in accordance with future acts of the Philippine legislature, subject, however, to section 7 of the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act for the government of the Philippine Islands."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like to make an inquiry of the chairman of the committee, and that is what the total of the revenue remitted to the Philippine Islands under this arrangement is likely to amount to?

Mr. ALDRICH. It is impossible to say without knowing what the importations will be. You could easily figure the maximum importations that could come in, but it is impossible to say what importations will come in under these provisions.

Mr. NEWLANDS. There is a maximum importation, I believe, only in the case of sugar and tobacco and cigars.

Mr. ALDRICH. And cigars.

Mr. LODGE. Tobacco and the manufactures of tobacco.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Is the Senator prepared to state what amount will be remitted upon tobacco and cigars?

Mr. ALDRICH. That is easy of computation, although I have not the figures before me.

Mr. LODGE. We can get it.

Mr. ALDRICH. We will have it here if the Senator desires it.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like it; also on sugar.

Mr. LODGE. It is a very small amount.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I believe it is easy of computation on sugar. I believe the duty amounts to \$35 a ton on 300,000 tons,

which would make about \$10,000,000 which would be taken out of the Federal Treasury and turned over to the producers of sugar in the Philippine Islands. Am I correct in that statement?

Mr. LODGE. No such amount of sugar as 300,000 tons has ever been imported into this country from the Philippines, or anything approaching it.

Mr. NEWLANDS. But as I understand it is expected—

Mr. LODGE. The whole crop there is only 160,000 tons.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The whole crop there is about 160,000 tons?

Mr. LODGE. Yes.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Of which, I believe, a considerable portion has been admitted to this country—

Mr. LODGE. Only a very small amount. Most of it goes to China.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I assume, however, that if this duty is remitted, it will advance the value of Philippine sugar in the American market from \$40 a ton, which the Philippine planter now gets, to about \$75 a ton, and that if that increased price stimulates the production of sugar in the Philippine Islands and increases it 300,000 tons, and those 300,000 tons come into the United States, as they will come under the stimulus of so radical an increase of price, the Federal Treasury will lose by that operation \$35 a ton on 300,000 tons, which would amount to about \$10,000,000, and that the Philippine producers of sugar will gain that \$10,000,000.

Mr. LODGE. Hardly that, because they now receive the duties that we collect on Philippine sugar.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I did not catch the remark of the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. We pay to them the duties we collect on Philippine sugar.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Under the present arrangement, but as I understand, it now goes into the Philippine treasury.

Mr. LODGE. It does.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Whilst under this change it would go to the producers of sugar in the Philippine Islands and not to the Philippine treasury.

Mr. LODGE. There will not be any duty at all. If there is no duty, no revenue will go into the Philippine treasury.

Mr. GALLINGER. Or anywhere else.

Mr. LODGE. Or anywhere else.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I understand; but the increase in the value of the Philippine sugar over the world's price of \$40 a ton, to the protective price in America of \$75 a ton, would give the producers of sugar in the Philippine Islands \$35 a ton more than they are now receiving, which on 300,000 tons would mean \$10,000,000.

I assume that the 300,000 tons of sugar will be sugar which under other conditions would pay to the United States a duty of \$35 a ton, and under those conditions the \$10,000,000 would go into the National Treasury. The Senator says under the existing tariff law the Philippine treasury receives the duty which the United States Government imposes upon Philippine sugar, and I believe this is true. The difference, however, is that under this stipulation the planters in the Philippine Islands would get the money which now, under existing law, is turned over to the Philippine treasury for the expense of government.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I wish to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island. This question is one of more importance, perhaps, to the State I represent than almost any other question. We are the third largest beet-sugar producing State in the Union. Which invoice is to be counted in making up this arrangement? Is it the order of shipment? Do the first shippers get the benefit, and after the limit has been reached will those remaining have to pay the duty?

Mr. ALDRICH. I do not see any other rule that could be adopted.

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not, but it seems to me there should be some rule stated in the bill by which the particular importer should be designated. Of course it does provide that those producing only a limited amount shall be first entitled to this exemption from duty.

Mr. DU PONT. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. DU PONT. Can it not be left to the Philippine government? I think they can adjust that far better than we.

Mr. HEYBURN. The difficulty is that the shipment and sale of merchandise constitute purely a personal question, and one with which government can not interfere. They can not say that one man shall be allowed to ship his sugar and not another.

As suggested by the Senator from Rhode Island, it would seem to me that the bill could only be interpreted that those who are fortunate enough first to ship their sugar will receive the benefit,

and that after that those who have sugar to ship will have to submit to the duty.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. SMOOT. In answer to the Senator from Idaho I wish to say that at present there are 1,037 producers of sugar in the Philippine Islands, and the largest producer of sugar in those islands to-day produces a little less than 1,500 tons. So the proviso is made in the bill that the preferential right shall be given to the producers of less than 500 tons. It is to be under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it would seem that that is as far as the regulations of shipments could go with any consistency. Other than those regulations, of course, the shipper who will first get his product into America will receive the benefit.

Mr. HEYBURN. I understand that under existing conditions the necessity of answering my question, perhaps, would not arise, but it is said that those islands are capable of producing very much more than the limited amount prescribed in this bill. That time will probably come before we again revise the tariff, and it would need some legislation to determine which of these shippers should be entitled to the preference given in the bill. I desired to point this out at the present time because it seems to me it is a business proposition.

Mr. ALDRICH. We will consider the matter and perhaps report something on the subject.

Mr. BACON. Before we pass from the slight consideration we are now giving to the matter of Philippine sugar, I do not think the chairman of the committee and those who are cooperating with him fully answered the suggestion made by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS].

It is true, if I read the paragraph correctly, that no money will be directly taken out of the Treasury of the United States, as no duty is collected upon Philippine sugar. But if, as is suggested by the Senator from Nevada, the product shall be increased to 300,000 tons, the amount of duty which would be practically remitted by this provision, if the rate of duty shall remain as it is now, would amount to \$10,000,000 a year.

The Senator from Massachusetts replies that nothing is taken out of the Treasury. But the situation, as I understand it, would be this: A certain amount of sugar is produced in this country, but not nearly enough for the consumption of the country. Therefore all sugar necessary to supplement that domestic production is imported. If, now, 300,000 tons are admitted free of duty from the Philippine Islands, there will necessarily be 300,000 tons less imported. Therefore there will be the duty on 300,000 tons which will not be collected, and which will not go into the Treasury, and it is exactly the same as if \$10,000,000 in bounty—if 300,000 tons shall be produced—were taken out of the Treasury of the United States each year and paid to the sugar producers in the Philippine Islands.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, if there was only one thing to be taken into consideration in this whole transaction, the statement made by the Senator from Georgia would, perhaps, be correct, provided there were produced in the islands 300,000 tons of sugar. But, of course, to-day there is none coming from those islands. It all goes to China.

Mr. BACON. It does not come here because there is a high duty.

Mr. SMOOT. There is not, I will say, in the whole islands more than 160,000 tons produced. It is proposed, under the provision in this bill, to let that sugar into this country free. But we must remember that all of the products of this country under the bill go into the Philippine Islands free. We are taking away from them their chance of collecting duties upon the products of this country, and so it is not all one sided. We here get the advantage from the articles produced in this country entering into the Philippine Islands free, and in return for that we allow 300,000 tons of sugar to come into this country free.

Mr. CLAY. Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SMOOT. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. If we should get 300,000 tons of raw sugar from the Philippine Islands, does the Senator think refined sugar would become any cheaper in this country by reason of those importations?

Mr. SMOOT. I would not care to express an opinion on that point; but if I were going to do so, I would say I hardly think it would.

Mr. CLAY. Then, if that be true, our sugar schedule is very defective, because under the present law, if I remember correctly, raw sugar pays a duty of \$1.68½ per hundred pounds.

Mr. SMOOT. That is right.

Mr. CLAY. Since we passed the Dingley bill we have provided by a treaty that Cuban sugar coming into this country shall have a reduction in duty of 20 per cent, and my recollection is that we to-day import from Cuba 1,400,000 tons of sugar, and that reduction on raw sugar has not reduced the price of refined sugar in any way whatever. My recollection is that we get about 225,000 tons of raw sugar from Porto Rico. It comes free. It does not pay any duty. Neither has there been any reduction on granulated sugar to the American people by reason of that free sugar.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President—

Mr. CLAY. Just one other word. We are receiving from the Sandwich Islands over 400,000 tons of free raw sugar, and notwithstanding the fact that the sugar-refining company—for one company practically controls them all—has this sugar free, and the reduction made on Cuban sugar, it continues to sell granulated sugar in the United States at the same price; and to-day, if I understand the markets correctly, granulated, or refined, sugar is bringing \$2.70 per hundred pounds in London and \$4.96 per hundred pounds in New York. The English workingman pays \$2.70 per hundred pounds for his sugar, and the American workingman pays nearly \$5 per hundred.

Mr. President, in my judgment, with the reduction on raw sugar, with one sugar-refining company controlling the refining of sugar in the United States, you will find that the reduction on raw sugar does nothing but allow the refining company to make greater profits. It will be absolutely necessary to reduce the duty on refined sugar before any substantial benefit can come to the masses of the American people.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CLAY. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will not ask the Senator to yield. I thought he was through.

Mr. CLAY. I know the Senator wants to get along the bill and get through with it.

That question occurred to me. It is true that in the United States the consumer of sugar to-day is paying a retail price of 5 cents a pound, when the retail price of the same sugar in England is not quite 3 cents per pound; and the American people are paying to-day \$181,000,000 for the sugar they consume annually, when the same sugar would cost them less than \$100,000,000 if it were not for the tariff duties.

You take our importations. My recollection is that only 219 tons of refined sugar came to this country during the last fiscal year. You talk about your differentials—the difference between the tariff on refined sugar and on the raw sugar, placing it at \$1.68½.

Mr. President, we forget the concessions that have been made in the Sandwich Islands, that have been made in Porto Rico, that have been made in Cuba, and history teaches us that not one cent reduction has been made by the American Sugar Refining Company. If you will examine the history of that enterprise, you will find that it invested \$7,000,000 the first year, and made \$12,000,000.

I do not desire to discuss it now, but I will do so when the matter is taken up regularly.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I am extremely anxious to conclude the reading of the bill to-night. If it is concluded, it is my purpose to move that the Senate take an adjournment until Monday. I ask that the reading may be proceeded with.

Mr. PERKINS. I desire to ask the chairman of the committee a question bearing upon this subject-matter. Did the committee consider the advisability or expediency of compelling this sugar to be shipped in ships of American register? The Hawaiian Islands are subject to the coastwise laws of the United States. I find nothing in this bill which provides that it shall be shipped in ships of American register.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I wish to take only one moment more, for the purpose of presenting some statistics to be printed in the Record regarding sugar production and sugar importation. I desire to state, before I offer these statistics, that the United States consumes about 3,000,000 tons of sugar per annum; that the duty on sugar is about \$35 a ton; that that duty on sugar is added to the world's cost of sugar, and thus makes the sugar cost the consumers of this country \$105,000,000 more per annum than if they were permitted to obtain sugar at the world's price.

Of the \$105,000,000 of additional cost imposed upon the American people by the sugar duty only \$50,000,000, or about \$50,000,000, goes into the National Treasury. The other \$55,000,000 goes as subsidy partly to our domestic producers, but largely to insular producers. Of this \$55,000,000, \$12,000,000 goes to the planters of Hawaii; \$10,000,000, under the reciprocity treaty goes to the planters of Cuba; and if this amendment

carries, \$10,000,000 more will go to the planters of the Philippine Islands. So to the three islands—Cuba, Hawaii, and the Philippines—will go \$30,000,000 of the \$105,000,000 imposed as additional cost for sugar upon the consumers of this country by the existing duty, and that \$30,000,000 will not go into the National Treasury.

I shall not at present show how this subsidy will tend to tie the Philippines for all time to the United States by building up artificially powerful American interests in those islands that will be opposed to separation.

I will content myself now with offering these statistics regarding sugar production and consumption in this country, and ask that they may be printed in the Record.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is as follows:

Philippine statistics—Comparison of the years 1904 and 1908.

IMPORTS.

	1904.	1908.	Increase (+) and decrease (—).
From the United States.....	\$4,633,216	\$5,079,487	+ \$446,271
From other countries.....	28,587,545	25,838,870	— 2,748,675
Total imports.....	33,220,761	30,918,357	— 2,302,404

EXPORTS.

	1904.	1908.	Increase (+) and decrease (—).
To the United States.....	\$11,102,775	\$10,323,233	— \$779,542
To other countries.....	19,147,852	22,493,834	+ 3,345,982
Total exports.....	30,250,627	32,816,567	+ 2,565,940

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES.

	1904.	1908.	Increase (+) and decrease (—).
Gross revenue.....	\$15,476,223	\$17,698,559	+ \$2,222,336
Gross expenditures.....	15,040,691	17,735,051	— 2,694,360
Excess of revenue.....	435,542		
Excess of expenditures.....		36,492	

EXPORTS OF SUGAR.

	1904.		1908.		Increase.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
To the United States.....	11,443	\$354,144	48,698	\$2,036,697	37,255	\$1,682,553
To other countries.....	62,534	2,314,363	100,625	3,627,909	38,092	1,313,606
Total exports.....	73,977	2,668,507	149,323	5,664,606	75,347	2,986,159

Cuban statistics—Comparison of the years 1904 and 1908.

	1904.	1908.	Increase (+) and decrease (—).
Imports from the United States.....	\$27,377,465	\$47,161,306	+ \$19,783,841
Exports to the United States.....	\$76,983,418	\$83,284,692	+ \$6,301,274
Exports of sugar to the United States (long tons).....	1,258,731	1,030,888	— 227,843

Sugar statistics—Comparison of the years 1904 and 1907.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTION.

	1904.	1907.	Increase (+) and decrease (—).
Beet sugar.....long tons..	214,825	431,796	+ 216,971
Cane sugar.....do.....	231,084	221,719	— 9,365
Total domestic.....	445,909	653,515	+ 207,606

IMPORTATIONS.

	1904.	1907.	Increase.
From Cuba.....long tons..	1,258,731	1,444,842	186,111
From the Philippines.....do..	11,443	112,320	100,877
From Porto Rico.....do.....	115,727	182,209	66,482
From Hawaii.....do.....		366,970	
Total sugar imported (including Cuba and the Philippines, but not Hawaii or Porto Rico).....long tons.....	1,652,064	1,960,642	308,578
Total sugar consumed.....do..	2,767,162	2,993,979	226,817
Consumption per capita.....pounds..	75.3	77.2	1.9

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, under the subhead "Free list," on page 193, after line 3, to strike out:

Sec. 2. That on and after the day following the passage of this act, unless otherwise specially provided in this act, all articles mentioned in the paragraphs contained in this section, and imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands), from any foreign country, province, dependency, or colony, whenever any such foreign country, province, dependency, or colony, respectively, is entitled under the provisions of section 4 of this act to the minimum rates of duty, shall be exempt from duty.

And insert:

That on and after the day following the passage of this act, except as otherwise specially provided for in this act, the articles mentioned in the following paragraphs shall, when imported into the United States or into any of its possessions (except the Philippine Islands), be exempt from duty.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 193, line 18, before the word "carbolic," to strike out "benzoic," so as to make the paragraph read:

472. Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, carbolic, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, phosphoric, phthalic, picric or nitropicric, prussic, silicic, and valerianic.

Mr. JONES. I ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 472 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Washington.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 193, line 24, after the word "in," to strike out "section 1 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

476. Albumen, not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 194, after line 5, to strike out:

480. Ammonia, sulphate of.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I ask that the paragraph may be passed over.

Mr. LODGE. Let it be passed.

Mr. BACON. I understood this was included in the agreement to pass a preceding section relating to the same matter.

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH of South Carolina. I want to have paragraph 480 passed over.

Mr. ALDRICH. It has already been passed over.

Mr. LODGE. It has been passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 194, line 8, after the word "imported," to strike out "by a citizen of the United States," and in line 9, after the word "free," to strike out "whether intended to be so used by the importer himself or for sale for such purpose," so as to read:

482. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. President, I desire, before asking to have the paragraph passed over, to say a word about it.

The cattle people for many years tried to get a modest protection on the importation of live cattle and other animals from other countries. They succeeded in 1897 in doing so; but they seem to be beset by a good many indirect disadvantages, and among those disadvantages are provisions such as those contained in the free list, which provide that animals imported for breeding purposes shall be admitted free, and then go on to state that animals straying into a foreign country or taken there for pasturage may be returned within six months. The cattle people have found themselves confronted by a variety of the most astounding Treasury decisions that can be found as applying to any part of these schedules; and I desire to call the attention of the committee to it, because I think it ought to be corrected.

The Treasury Department holds that a herd of cattle taken into a foreign country when they are young can be kept there an indefinite period of time and brought back as articles of American production, exported abroad, and returned to the United States unimproved in their condition, no addition made to them.

Mr. KEAN. This act provides that it shall be within a period of six months.

Mr. DOLLIVER. No.

Mr. KEAN. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. DOLLIVER. There is another paragraph which provides that "articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means," shall be admitted free.

It would amaze anybody to suppose that a herd of sheep kept in Mexico for more than a year could be reintroduced into the United States free under the provisions of that statute.

Mr. HALE. As a manufactured product?

Mr. DOLLIVER. An article the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States.

Yet there is somebody in the Treasury Department, and it would be a good scheme for the Secretary of the Treasury to identify him, if possible, who has so construed that law that a herd of cattle taken into a foreign country when calves may be kept there three or four years and brought back free of duty, possibly without any means of identification, on the ground that they are a product of the United States and exported and returned without any addition to their value or improvement in their general condition. That is done under a Treasury decision, which I shall take the liberty to insert in the Record in connection with these remarks.

The matter referred to is as follows:

CATTLE STRAYING OR DRIVEN ACROSS BOUNDARY LINE.

Decisions and interpretations.—In G. A. 6759 (T. D. 28976, April 24, 1908), in the matter of 2,045 sheep from Mexico entered at the port of San Diego and assessed by the collector at the rate of \$1.50 per head under the specific provision for sheep in paragraph 221 of the tariff, which sheep, it appeared from the record in the case, had been exported from San Diego and driven across the border into Mexico for pasturage purposes, on or about July 2, 1906, and returned about May 4, 1907, the board sustained the claim of the importer that the sheep were entitled to entry free of duty under paragraph 483. Said paragraph reads in part as follows:

"483. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means."

The Government contended that paragraph 483 is not intended to cover property of this nature by reason of the following provision in paragraph 473:

"473. * * * Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals straying across the boundary line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

As to this point the opinion says:

"We think there is some force in this claim; but that paragraph 483 does apply seems to have been conceded by the board and the courts, and its application recognized by the department for a number of years before the enactment of the present law. Note T. D. 28462. It being a question as to which paragraph should apply and the interpretation above indicated having been so long accepted, we do not deem it advisable to exclude the importation in this case by reason of the provision in paragraph 473."

Comments and suggestions.—This decision is inexplicable. That as between the statutory provisions quoted above, the one known as "paragraph 473" is far more restricted and specific in the class of merchandise it covers and the conditions it imposes than is the general provision for American goods returned contained in paragraph 483 is so obvious as to require no argument.

Special provision for the free entry of animals which had strayed or been driven across the boundary line appeared for the first time in tariff law in the act of 1894, and the restriction of admission free of duty to such animals when "brought back to the United States within six months" was an amendment added by the tariff law of 1897. Consequently, the circumstance adverted to in the opinion that the application of paragraph 483 to such merchandise was "recognized by the department for a number of years before the enactment of the present law" is immaterial. Only rulings made under the provisions of the present law have any pertinence, and the printed reports of these show that the conclusion announced in the present ruling is inconsistent with those that preceded it.

In G. A. 4249 (T. D. 19984, August 29, 1898), it was specifically held that cattle driven across the boundary line from Texas into Mexico by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes must be brought back to the United States within six months from the date of exportation in order to be entitled to free entry. The ruling under discussion is in direct conflict with, overrules in effect, but does not mention, this decision. In a decision dated March 22, 1906 (abstract 10618, T. D. 27244), the board ruled that certain cattle from Canada, owned by a Montana corporation, were free of duty under paragraph 473, having first made a finding from the evidence presented that the cattle had been returned to the United States within six months from the time of exportation.

T. D. 28462, referred to in the portion of the opinion quoted above, was a letter of the Treasury Department to a special agent expressing the opinion that the natural growth of exported and reimported American cattle while in a foreign country was not an advance in value or improvement in condition within the meaning of paragraph 483. There is nothing in the letter, however, to indicate that the cattle were such as came within the purview of paragraph 473, namely, cattle that had strayed or been driven across the boundary line.

That the Treasury Department has recognized that the two paragraphs have two different fields of operation is sufficiently shown by the circumstance that the Secretary has issued regulations by virtue of the authority conferred on him in paragraph 473 (T. D. 18215; article 504, Customs Regulations of 1899; articles 655 to 658, Customs Regulations of 1908), which are entirely separate and distinct from and differ in terms and requirements from the regulations prescribed by him under paragraph 483 (article 483 et seq., Customs Regulations of 1899; article 568 et seq., Customs Regulations of 1908).

No amendment to paragraph 473 which would make it any more explicit than it is can be suggested, but if it be desired to insure continuance of the present restriction, it might be advisable, in view of G. A. 6759, supra, to insert in paragraph 483 the phrase, "not otherwise (or specially) provided for in this act." (Notes on Tariff Revision, p. 486.)

Mr. DOLLIVER. There is another thing to be taken into account while the committee has the matter under consideration. The American Cattle Growers' Association seems to be afraid that their little duty, already subject to such troubles as that, is about to be entirely destroyed, as it would undoubtedly be by the House drawback provision, the House providing that if anybody imports an article into the United States and pays the duty on it, and afterwards manufactures either that article or any other article of the same kind in the next three years and exports that product, he will get his money back, which anybody sees would immediately nullify the cattle duty for all practical purposes.

Mr. SMOOT. I suppose the Senator knows that the committee has not finally passed upon this paragraph.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I have no doubt the committee will give attention to it, so that if we are going to have the duty preserved on cattle it will not be nullified by unwarranted and most astounding decisions of the Treasury Department, or by any provisions of the drawback scheme proposed in this bill.

I ask that it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment or the paragraph?

Mr. DOLLIVER. The paragraph.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 195, line 24, before the word "and," to strike out "roucou, rocoa, or orleans," so as to make the paragraph read:

484. Annatto, and all extracts of.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 196, to strike out:

485. Antimony ore.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I ask that paragraph 488 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 488 is passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 196, after line 6, to insert:

489½. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 197, line 15, to strike out "Articles when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, bottles, flasks, carboys, bags, and other vessels exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded" and insert "Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal-revenue tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded," so as to make the paragraph read:

490. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal-revenue tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have

been paid before exportation and not refunded; photographic dry plates or films of American manufacture, exposed abroad, whether developed or not, and films from moving-picture machines, light struck or otherwise damaged, or worn out, so as to be unsuitable for any other purpose than the recovery of the constituent materials, provided the basic films are of American manufacture, but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal-revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal-revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

Mr. DOLLIVER. In paragraph 490 I desire to offer an amendment, in line 23, in the second line of the paragraph, after the words "United States," to insert the words "not including animals."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In the committee amendment, on page 196—

Mr. CULBERSON. Are we considering amendments proposed by individual Senators?

Mr. ALDRICH. No; but this is a mere verbal amendment. I think there can be no objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It can be done only by unanimous consent.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is not the understanding that amendments by individual Senators would be considered at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was not the intention. It can be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. ALDRICH. If there is any objection, of course it will not be pressed.

Mr. CULBERSON. We do not know what it is. We have not had time to consider it.

Mr. CULLOM. It would be better to let it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary was about to state the proposed amendment to the amendment. Does the Senator from Texas object to having it stated?

Mr. CULBERSON. I believe, without expressing any opinion about the amendment, because I have none, it had better take the regular course.

Mr. ALDRICH. Let it go over.

Mr. BURKETT. The whole amendment ought to go over.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes; that is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair supposed the Senator from Iowa was about to ask for that anyway. The paragraph will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 198, after line 9, to strike out:

492. Ashes, wood and beet root; lye of wood ashes.

And insert:

492. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 198, after line 15, to insert:

495½. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued.

Mr. BACON. I shall ask that paragraph 497, relating to binding twine, may go over, in order that we may seek to amend it by adding bagging.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 497 will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 199, line 8, after the word "in," to strike out "section 1 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

502. Bladders, and all integuments and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude, dried or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 199, line 10, after the word "in," to strike out "section 1 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

503. Blood, dried, not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

Mr. DU PONT. I ask the Senator in charge of the bill about the word "exclusively" in paragraph 508. Do I understand that a work in German, containing a few words in English, that might make it more definite, would come within this paragraph? I can conceive a ruling that would nullify this whole provision.

Mr. ALDRICH. No; the courts have held that that did not make it dutiable.

Mr. DU PONT. I ask that paragraph 508 may be passed over, because I intend at the proper time to move an amendment striking out the word "exclusively."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 508 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. HALE. Why does not the Senator move his amendment now?

Mr. DU PONT. I would do so, but some objection has been made on the other side of the Chamber. However, I will move that the word "exclusively" be stricken out in the first line of paragraph 508.

Mr. HALE. That is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment if there is no objection.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I insist on the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be proceeded with.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 200, line 21, after the word "countries," to insert "or citizens of the United States returning therefrom," so as to make the paragraph read:

510. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, or citizens of the United States returning therefrom, all the foregoing if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BACON. I desire to make an inquiry of the Senator in regard to that paragraph. Do the words "and reasonable furniture" apply to anything except furniture for libraries, or do they mean general household furniture?

Mr. LODGE. General household furniture, it has been interpreted.

Mr. BACON. The question I wish to ask is this: We know the law limits the amount which anyone coming into the United States can bring for his own use to \$100 worth. Does this item enlarge that, so that in addition to that anyone may bring in furniture without limit?

Mr. LODGE. I understand it applies only to persons who have lived abroad continuously for a year. It refers to furniture. It has been in the bill for a great many years.

Mr. BACON. I say it applies to persons living abroad and returning therefrom.

Mr. LODGE. But they have to be abroad and in the use of it not less than one year.

Mr. ALDRICH. Actual use.

Mr. LODGE. It has to be in actual household use. It applies only to furniture. It does not touch wearing apparel.

Mr. BACON. The construction of the department does not limit it to wearing apparel. When a person comes in from abroad they allow him \$100 worth of personal effects. They do not limit it to wearing apparel.

Mr. ALDRICH. Household effects; not personal effects.

Mr. LODGE. The wearing-apparel clause is different.

Mr. BACON. I do not know what it is in this bill; but I know that under the existing law it is so construed by the custom-house officers as to permit an incoming passenger, a citizen of the United States, to bring with him \$100 worth of personal effects. It is not limited to wearing apparel. It may be that the law says wearing apparel, but I am certain that that is the construction put upon it by the custom-house officers and that there is a limitation of \$100 worth.

It is true that in this particular case there could be practically no abuse of it, because it is limited to a case where it has been in use. I only mentioned the other matter because of the suggestion of a Senator that it is limited to wearing apparel.

The reading of the bill was resumed, the last paragraph read being as follows:

524. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I ask that paragraph 524 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 201, after line 16, to strike out:

526½. Cloves and clove stems, unground.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 201, line 25, after the word "nitro-toluol," to strike out "naphtylaminosulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, naphtolsulfoacids and their sodium

or potassium salts, amidonaphtolsulfoacids and their sodium or potassium salts, amidosalicylic acid, binitrochlorbenzol, diamidostilbendisulfoacid, metanilic acid, paranitranilin, dimethylanilin," so as to make the paragraph read:

528. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, toluol, naphthalin, xylol, phenol, cresol, toluidine, xylidin, cumidin, binitrotoluol, binitrobenzol, benzidin, tolidin, dianisidin, naphtol, naphtylamin, diphenylamin, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride, resorcin, nitro-benzol, and nitro-toluol, all the foregoing not medicinal and not colors or dyes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 202, after line 9, to strike out:

532. Cocoa fiber, crude.

And to insert:

532. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 202, line 14, after the word "silver," to strike out "and;" and after the word "copper" to insert "and other metal," so as to make the paragraph read:

534. Coins, gold, silver, copper, and other metal.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 202, in line 19, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

536. Copper ore; regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement; old copper, fit only for remanufacture, clippings from new copper, and copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, not manufactured or specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 202, line 21, after the word "the," to strike out "composition" and insert "component;" and in line 23, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

537. Composition metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 202, after line 23, to insert:

538. Copperas, or sulphate of iron.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 203, in line 2, after the word "flocks," to insert "not advanced in value or condition by any process of manufacture," so as to make the paragraph read:

541. Cotton, and cotton waste or flocks, not advanced in value or condition by any process of manufacture.

Mr. BACON. I ask that paragraph 541 may be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 203, after line 8, to insert:

545½. Cutch.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 203, in line 18, after the word "broken," to strike out "and bort; any of the foregoing," so as to make the paragraph read:

549. Miners' diamonds, whether in their natural form or broken, not set, and diamond dust.

Mr. BURNHAM. I ask that paragraph 549 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Rhode Island why uncut diamonds are admitted free. I understand why there is a low rate upon cut diamonds, but why should uncut diamonds come in free?

Mr. ALDRICH. For the benefit of the diamond cutters of the United States.

Mr. BACON. What amount of revenue comes to the Government from that source?

Mr. ALDRICH. None whatever. At a duty of 10 per cent they would all be cut abroad.

Mr. BACON. The amount of revenue, of course, depends upon the rate imposed. I suppose the Senator can inform me, and I should like to know, about what is the value of the importations of uncut diamonds that come in thus free. I understand that to be the law now. Is it not?

Mr. ALDRICH. I suggest that we would not get any revenue with a duty, because they would not come in that form. Of rough or uncut diamonds last year the importations were \$4,000,000 worth; the year before, \$10,700,000 worth.

Mr. BACON. I suppose that last year was not a fair criterion.

Mr. ALDRICH. No.

Mr. BACON. The amount was about \$10,000,000 in 1907.

Mr. ALDRICH. Ten million dollars' worth were imported in 1907, \$10,000,000 worth in 1908, and \$10,000,000 worth in 1905.

Mr. BACON. Therefore, if there were a duty of 25 per cent upon it, it would yield two and a half million dollars of revenue to the Government.

Mr. LODGE. Twenty-five per cent would not yield any revenue at all.

Mr. BACON. That is a matter of opinion. I ask that the paragraph be passed over, at any rate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 548 will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 203, after line 21, to strike out:

552. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums, gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing or tanning; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible and not specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, and are in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, crushing, rasping, bleaching, steaming, or by any process or treatment beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture: *Provided*, That no article containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, shall be admitted free of duty under this paragraph.

And insert:

552. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are drugs and not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process, and not specially provided for in this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 205, line 1, after the word "further," to strike out "that the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the power to authorize the importation of eggs of game birds, for purposes of propagation, and he shall prescribe all necessary rules and regulations governing the importation of eggs of said birds for such purposes" and to insert "That the importation of eggs of game birds for purposes of propagation is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury," so as to make the paragraph read:

553. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects (except fish roe preserved for food purposes): *Provided, however*, That the importation of eggs of game birds or eggs of birds not used for food, except specimens for scientific collections, is prohibited: *Provided further*, That the importation of eggs of game birds for purposes of propagation is hereby authorized, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 205, in line 9, after the word "corundum," to insert "or crude artificial abrasives," so as to make the paragraph read:

554. Emery ore and corundum, or crude artificial abrasives.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 205, after line 22, to strike out:

562. Flax, not hackled or dressed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 205, after line 23, to strike out:

563. Flax straw.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 206, line 3, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

566. Fruits or berries, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 206, line 9, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

569. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner and not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 206, after line 22, to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

573. Grasses and fibers: Istle or tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not dressed or manufactured in any manner, and not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNTER. At the request of my colleague [Mr. BRADLEY], who is absent, I ask that the paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 573 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Kentucky.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 207, line 4, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

575. Grease, and oils (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, and not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 207, line 7, after the word "manure," to insert "including basic slag, ground or unground," so as to make the paragraph read:

576. Guano, manures, and all substances used only for manure, including basic slag, ground or unground.

Mr. BACON. I wish to inquire of the Senator from Rhode Island if I correctly understand that that paragraph, taken in connection with the action of the committee in striking out paragraph 592, is intended to restore to the free list that part of paragraph 592 which relates to basic slag. Is that the purpose of it?

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. BACON. That is all right.

Mr. BURKETT. At the request of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], I ask that paragraph 576 be passed over. The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over.

The next amendment was, on page 207, line 11, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

578. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, cleaned or uncleaned, drawn or undrawn, but unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this section; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed, the last paragraph read being as follows:

581. Hides of cattle, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled.

Mr. DIXON. I ask that paragraph 581 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 581 will be passed over.

Mr. WARREN. Let paragraphs 578, 579, 580, and 581 all go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraphs 578, 579, and 580 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Wyoming. Paragraph 581 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Montana.

Paragraph 582 was read as follows:

582. Hones and whetstones.

Mr. KEAN. Let that paragraph be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. BACON. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island to paragraph 576. I shall ask that that go over for the purpose of endeavoring to get the word "only" eliminated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That paragraph has already gone over.

Mr. BACON. Very well. I want to eliminate the word "only," which changes the entire character of the purpose which we have in view.

Mr. ALDRICH. That is the existing law, I will say to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. That does not make any difference. If sulphate of ammonia is used for other purposes than the making of manure, it would not be on the free list.

Mr. ALDRICH. If sulphate of ammonia is to be admitted free of duty, it ought to be put on the free list in terms, of course.

Mr. BACON. Well, if used only for manure, basic slag is on the free list.

Mr. LODGE. That is on the free list by name, specifically.

Mr. BACON. Sulphate of ammonia?

Mr. LODGE. No; basic slag; and if sulphate of ammonia goes on the free list by name, the word "only" has nothing to do with it.

Mr. BACON. I know; but the Senator will observe that paragraph 576 says:

And all substances used only for manure, including basic slag, ground or unground.

Sulphate of ammonia is used for manure, but it is also used for other purposes than for manure. It is included in the same class with basic slag.

Mr. LODGE. But if basic slag is mentioned, of course it goes on the free list.

Mr. ALDRICH. Striking out the word "only" would answer the objection made by the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. I am not sure about that; but, as the paragraph goes over, I will examine it. I understand the purpose of the committee is to put sulphate of ammonia on the free list; but I am afraid this language would not accomplish that end.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 208, in line 1, after the word "remanufacture," to strike out "and not ground or otherwise reduced in size," so as to make the paragraph read:

587. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and scrap or refuse india rubber, fit only for remanufacture.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 208, after line 8, to strike out:

592. Iron ore (except such as is used chiefly in the production of pigments and colors), including manganiferous iron ore, and the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites; basic slag, ground or unground.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, I should like that paragraph to go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Delaware.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 209, line 1, after the word "Lactarene," to strike out the comma and the words "or casein," so as to make the paragraph read:

604. Lactarene.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think that amendment had better be disagreed to.

Mr. LODGE. That amendment should be disagreed to in conformity with the withdrawal of an amendment in the early part of the bill.

The amendment was rejected.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment of the Committee on Finance was, on page 209, line 5, after the word "foregoing," to strike out "not containing alcohol" and insert "containing not more than 2 per cent of alcohol," so as to make the paragraph read:

607. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour orange juice, all the foregoing containing not more than 2 per cent of alcohol.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 209, after line 6, to strike out:

608. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, I ask that paragraph 608 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Michigan.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and continued to the end of paragraph 618, as follows:

618. Manganese, oxide and ore of.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM. I ask that paragraph 618 be passed over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Colorado.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 210, line 7, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

625. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 210, line 15, after the word "arts," to strike out "including patterns for machinery, not molds," so as to make the paragraph read:

627. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, not molds, to be used exclusively as models and incapable of any other use.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 210, line 18, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

628. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 210, line 22, after the word "darning," to strike out "but the coverings of these articles other than the plain wooden outside cases shall be dutiable at

the same rate as if imported empty," so as to make the paragraph read:

631. Needles, hand sewing and darning.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 211, line 8, after the word "Nuts," to strike out "Palm" and insert "Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm," so as to make the paragraph read:

633. Nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts and palm-nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner.

Mr. DICK. Let that paragraph be passed over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Ohio.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 211, after line 14, to strike out:

637. Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, chamomile, civet, cocoanut, cotton seed, croton, fennel, ichthyol, juglandium, limes, mace, nut oil or oil of nuts, not otherwise specially provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act, olive oil rendered unfit or incapable of use for food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him; palm, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum, red or white, valerian; spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined.

And insert:

637. Oils: Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, cocoanut, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfleurage grease, orange oil, olive oil prepared solely for mechanical or industrial purposes by denaturing or process rendering it unfit for any edible use and valued at not more than 60 cents per gallon, attar of roses, palm, rosemary or anthos, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum, red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined.

Mr. OLIVER. I ask that that paragraph go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Pennsylvania.

The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read paragraph 638, as follows:

638. Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or dried.

Mr. LODGE. Let that go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 214, line 7, after the word "crude," to insert "or refined," so as to make the paragraph read:

652. Potash, crude, or "black salts;" carbonate of potash, crude or refined; hydrate of, or caustic potash, not including refined in sticks or rolls; nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude or refined; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.

Mr. DU PONT. Mr. President, I ask that paragraphs 651 and 652 both be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Those paragraphs will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Delaware.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 215, line 7, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

656. Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 216, after line 5, to strike out:

663. Sausages, bologna.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 216, in line 7, after the word "Anise," to insert "canary;" in line 9, after the word "mangel-wurzel," to insert "mustard;" in line 12, before the word "all," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section;" and in line 14, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 or this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

664. Seeds: Anise, canary, caraway, cardamom, cauliflower, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, mangel-wurzel, mustard, rape, St. John's bread or bean, sugar beet, sorghum or sugar cane for seed; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and not otherwise provided for in this section; all flower and grass seeds; evergreen seedlings; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of paragraph 665, as follows:

665. Sheep dip, not including compounds or preparations that can be used for other purposes.

Mr. RAYNER. I ask that that paragraph go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 665 will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed, and the Secretary read to the end of paragraph 667, as follows:

667. Shrimps and other shellfish.

Mr. PILES. I ask that paragraph 667 go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will go over, at the request of the Senator from Washington.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 216, after line 20, to strike out:

668. Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

And insert:

668. Silk, raw, in skeins reeled from the cocoon, or rereeled, but not wound, doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 217, in line 5, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

672. Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 217, after line 10, to insert:

674½. Spices: Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee if it is understood that the articles now being enumerated on the free list are not all that will go on it? The Senate, of course, can amend the free list just as it can amend any other part of the bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Undoubtedly.

Mr. TILLMAN. I just wanted to find out if that was the status, otherwise I wanted to propose some amendments right now.

Mr. DU PONT. I ask to have paragraph 674½ passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Delaware.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 218, line 2, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

678. Stone and sand: Burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli, and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 218, line 7, after the word "stone," to strike out "crude, in bulk, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for in sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "not specially provided for in this section, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur," so as to make the paragraph read:

681. Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, not specially provided for in this section, sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the Senate disagree to that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 218, after line 23, to strike out:

683. Tallow.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of paragraph 685.

Mr. BURTON. I ask that paragraph 685 be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Ohio.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of paragraph 692.

Mr. GAMBLE. Recurring to paragraph 691, I ask that it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Paragraph 691 will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from South Dakota.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, recurring to paragraph 681, I should like to ask the Senator from Rhode Island whether the

limitation at the end of that paragraph, "containing in excess of 25 per cent of sulphur," is intended to refer to and include the importation of sulphur ore as pyrites?

Mr. ALDRICH. The duty on pyrites is fixed by the amount of sulphur contained in it. An iron ore not containing 25 per cent of sulphur goes on the dutiable list and this remains on the free list.

Mr. BACON. It would not, then, interfere with the importation of what is known as "crude pyrites?"

Mr. ALDRICH. Oh, no.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, on page 220, after line 20, to strike out:

707. Witherite.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 221, line 1, after the word "in," to strike out "sections 1 or 2 of this act" and insert "this section," so as to make the paragraph read:

708. Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including pulp woods, firewood, handle bolts, shingle bolts, gun blocks for gunstocks rough hewn or sawed or planed on one side, hop poles, ship timber and ship planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this section.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 221, after line 2, to insert:

708½. Woods: Cedar, lignum-vite, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; sticks of partridge, hair wood, pimento, orange, myrtle, bamboo, rattan, india malacca joints, and other woods not specially provided for in this section, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking canes.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 222, after line 22, to strike out:

711. Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any state or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

And insert:

711. Works of art, productions of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any state or municipal corporation or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows, and except any article, in whole or in part, molded, cast, or mechanically wrought from metal within twenty years prior to importation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 223, after line 15, to insert:

711½. Works of art, including paintings in oil, mineral, water, or other colors, pastels, original drawings and sketches, etchings and engravings, and sculptures, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury under rules prescribed by him to have been in existence more than twenty years prior to the date of their importation, but the term "sculptures" as herein used shall be understood to include professional productions of sculptors only, whether round or in relief, in bronze, marble, stone, terra cotta, ivory, wood, or metal; and the word "painting," as used in this act, shall not be understood to include any article of utility nor such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process; and the words "etchings" and "engravings," as used in this act, shall be understood to include only such as are printed by hand from plates or blocks etched or engraved with hand tools, and not such as are printed from plates or blocks etched or engraved by photochemical processes. Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, works in bronze, marble, terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, artistic antiquities, and objects of art of ornamental character or educational value which shall have been produced more than one hundred years prior to the date of importation, but the free importation of such objects shall be subject to such regulations as to proof of antiquity as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Mr. BURKETT. Let that paragraph go over. I think it ought to have some consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The paragraph will be passed over, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

The next amendment was, to strike out the remainder of the bill, beginning with section 3, page 224, line 17.

The amendment was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. ALDRICH. That concludes the reading of the bill. I now move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 35 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, April 26, 1909, at 12 o'clock meridian.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate April 23, 1909.

MINISTER TO COLOMBIA.

Elliott Northcott to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Colombia.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William H. Batting to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Clarence Beckley, at Santa Paula, Cal.

FLORIDA.

Fannie Adams, at Paxton, Fla.

ILLINOIS.

G. B. Bushee, at Buda, Ill.

Clark M. Piper, at Bridgeport, Ill.

IOWA.

S. H. Carhart, at Mapleton, Iowa.

A. W. Hakes, at Rock Valley, Iowa.

KANSAS.

William J. Waterbury, at Haven, Kans.

MISSOURI.

James D. Bush, at Marceline, Mo.

Benjamin F. Guthrie, at Milan, Mo.

John W. Moore, at California, Mo.

NEBRASKA.

John A. Schleef, at Overton, Nebr.

NEW JERSEY.

Peter Hall Packer, at Sea Bright, N. J.

NEW YORK.

Albert S. Harris, at New Hartford, N. Y.

Samuel P. Poole, at Hicksville, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Sarah A. Barry, at Hettinger, N. Dak.

Anton Berger, at Milnor, N. Dak.

OREGON.

Anna G. Baskett, at Freewater, Oreg.

Lee Rowell, at Sheridan, Oreg.

Mary E. Walker, at Bandon, Oreg.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

William M. Floyd, at Spartanburg, S. C.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A. S. Overholt, at Marlinton, W. Va.

SENATE.

MONDAY, April 26, 1909.

Prayer by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of the city of Washington. The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of the Rome Brass and Copper Company, of Rome, N. Y., remonstrating against the proposed duty of 1 cent per pound on zinc contents of ore, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of R. A. Magly, general manager of the Bessie Ferro-Silicon Company, of Columbus, Ohio, and sundry other manufactures of ferrosilicon in the United States, praying for an increase of the duty on that commodity, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, praying for a reduction of the duty on wood pulp and print paper, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the American Paper and Pulp Association, remonstrating against a reduction of the duty on wood pulp and print paper, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a line of steamships between the Pacific coast ports and Panama, to be operated in connection with the Panama Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of certain citizens of Porto Rico, praying for a settlement of their claims for property taken by the United States, and remonstrating against the compulsory order from the commander of the naval station requiring them to remove or destroy their buildings on this property by the 1st of August without any indemnification or payment of damages, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
March 22, 1909.

Joint resolution petitioning our Senators and Representatives in Congress to enact more stringent immigration laws.

This is to certify that the following is a true and correct copy of a resolution passed the above date:

Whereas the dumping of a million immigrants into the United States annually is a fact for which world offers no precedent and is a menace to American institutions, the American home, and the American laborer; and

Whereas there are now many bills before the Congress of the United States for the better regulation of immigration and the revision of the tariff; and

Whereas the regulation of foreign immigration is a necessary supplement to the tariff, an essential element in the protection of America from ruinous competition by cheap labor at home, ruinous in our endeavor to establish an American industrial democracy; and

Whereas a protective tariff without proper immigration regulation is a travesty on the industrial problem: Therefore be it

Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, That we respectfully request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to enact more stringent immigration laws to protect our people, both native born and naturalized, against wholesale immigration from foreign lands.

THOMAS H. GARVIN,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. CUMMINS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Iowa, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., remonstrating against the retention of the proposed drawback feature of the so-called "Payne tariff bill" relative to tin plates, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the appointment of a permanent tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Live Stock Exchange of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on hides and wool, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DU PONT presented a petition of Rural Grange, No. 10, Patrons of Husbandry, of Cheswold, Del., praying for the passage of the so-called "rural parcels-post" and "postal savings banks" bills, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. OLIVER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Bradford, Pa., remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on petroleum and its by-products, which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, and of the Farmers' Association of Franklin County, Pa., praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas presented petitions of sundry citizens of Arkansas, praying for a reduction of the duty on raw and refined sugars, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HALE presented the memorial of Mrs. Henry A. Appleton and sundry other citizens of Bangor, Me., remonstrating against the proposed increase in the duty on gloves and hosiery, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. JONES presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a line of steamships between the Pacific coast ports and Panama, to be operated in connection with the Panama Railroad, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.